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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 619.—Vol. XXIV.

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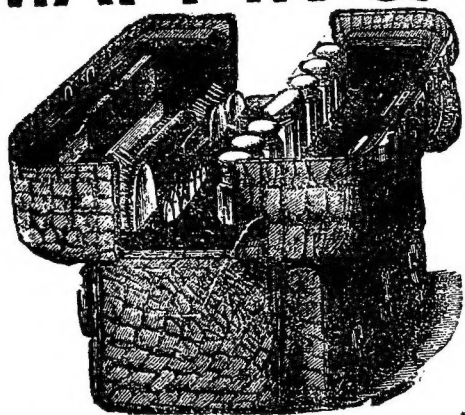
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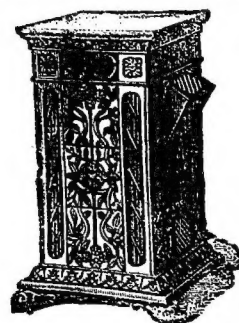
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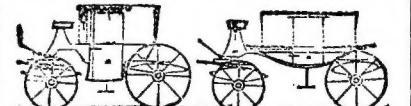


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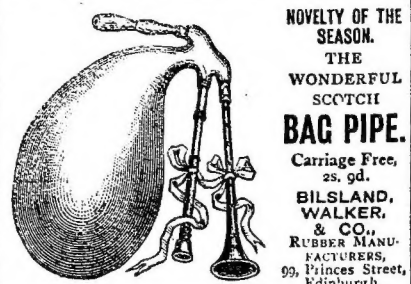
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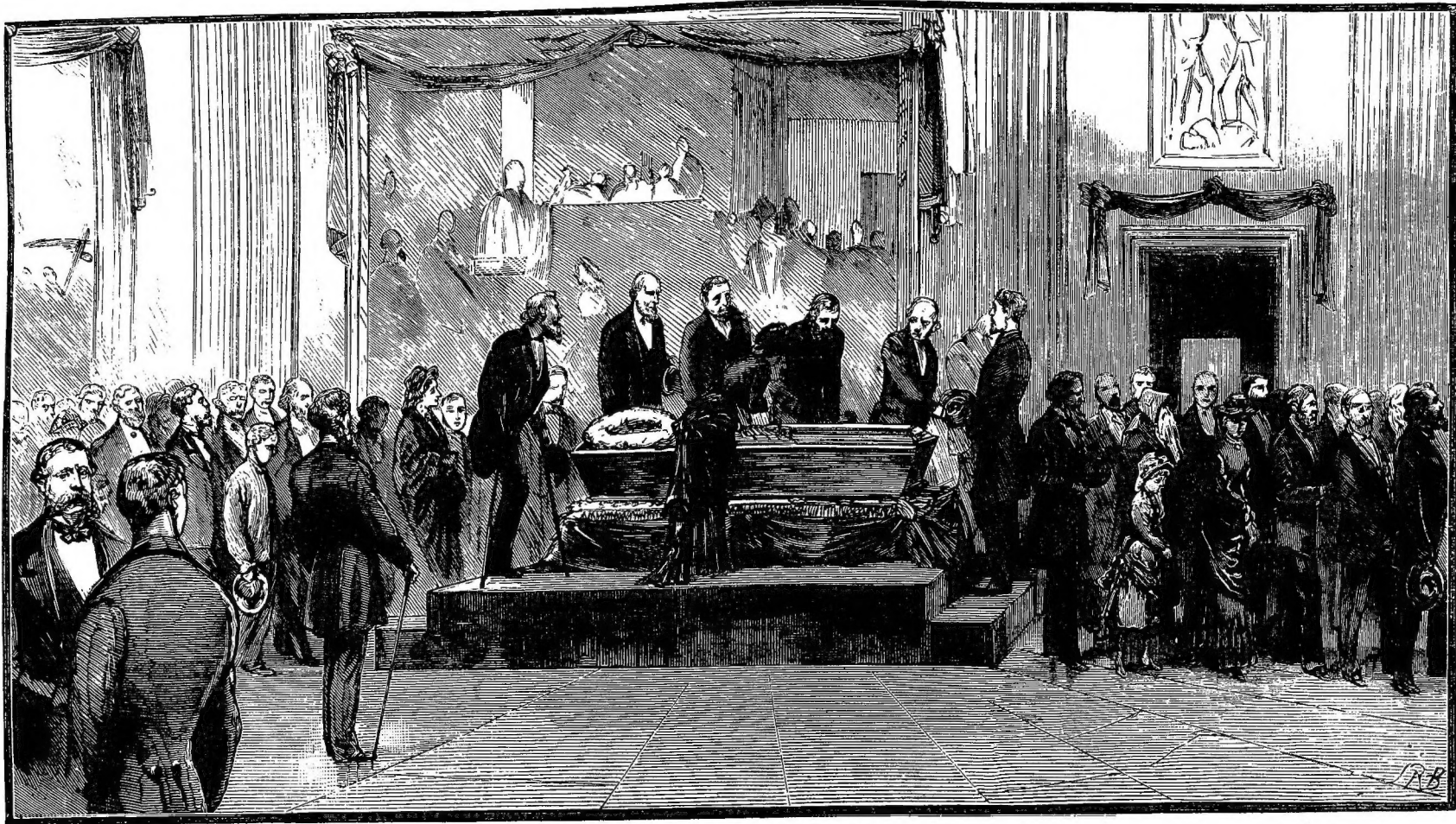
# THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT [PRICE SIXPENCE  
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THE LYING IN STATE IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON



MEETING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AT EXETER HALL—"THREE CHEERS FOR THE QUEEN!"

"God bless Queen Victoria for her womanly sympathy and her queenly courtesy!" (The whole meeting at this point rose spontaneously, and responded to the sentiment of the speaker by giving three prolonged cheers).—*Extract from the report of Bishop Simpson's speech.*

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD



## Topics of the Week

**"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH."**—Modern Irish agitation has always been characterised by a certain amount of insincerity. The avowed aims were not the real aims, though the agitators themselves were often unconscious deceivers. Home Rule was not a goal, but a passage leading to a chamber, hitherto unexplored and mysterious—the chamber of Independence. Of all these movements, Fenianism alone possesses the merits of outspokenness. From the first the Fenians made no secret of their resolution to separate Ireland from England, and they still maintain this resolution, though they differ among themselves as to the best way of carrying it into practice, some recommending dynamite, others violence of a fairer and more open character. The name of Fenian is rarely used at the present time, but there is little reason to doubt that Fenianism, as a propaganda, is more to the front now than at any time since 1867. The true habitat of Fenianism is not Ireland, but the United States; and it is chiefly because of the funds and the organisation derived from America that the Land League has grown into such a formidable power. Now, if we try and put ourselves in the place of the average Irish-American, we may be able to comprehend his enthusiasm. He does not really love America; his heart is always yearning after the old country, which he quitted with bitter regret. But at the same time he has for ever cast off his nominal allegiance to England (whom he devoutly believes to be the cause of all Ireland's troubles), and has become a citizen of a free and independent Republic. Why, he feels, should not the people of the old country be as free and independent as I am? Compared with such a question as this, Home Rule and Land Reform seem to him the merest trivialities. We are inclined, however, to doubt whether the home-staying Irish are so anxious for complete independence as their American kinsmen would wish them to be. For one thing, they are not nearly so bitter against England as the American-Irish, many of whom, by the way, never set foot in Great Britain, except perhaps when they took their passage, and whose hatred is all the more virulent because of its unreality. The home-staying Irish are far better acquainted with England. When they come over here, they are not ill-used as the Chinese are in California, they are civilly treated, and they earn good wages. The Irish electors, too, well know in their hearts that, though it is convenient to call England a cruel and unnatural monster, there is no legislative body in the world which would treat Mr. Parnell's troublesome brigade with such toleration and forbearance as the House of Commons has done. Again, the home-staying Irishman may well think thrice before he throws overboard the Imperial connection. At present he is equally eligible for the Governor-Generalship of India and for a letter-carriership in St. Martin's-le-Grand. But if Ireland becomes independent, he will be a foreigner. For we long-suffering English will have no half-measures. If Ireland separates, she must separate altogether. We don't feel sure that Great Britain would be the chief loser. What a blessing it would be to have no Irish questions before Parliament, and no Irish M.P.'s! And by degrees we could, if needful, replace the colonies of labouring Irish in our big towns with Scandinavians and Germans, who would be far less troublesome. The more we reflect over the matter, the more clearly we perceive the manifold advantages of separation; and, if the Irish don't take care, we shall give them their independence without asking their leave.

**SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S SPEECHES.**—Sir Stafford Northcote almost always speaks with moderation and good sense, and these qualities were not wanting in the speeches which he delivered at the beginning of the present week. The most bitter Radicals could not complain of the tone in which he dealt with their policy, and it would be well for the country if Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright would temper their earnestness with a little of his geniality. The defect of the utterances of the Conservative leader was their want of definiteness. About Ireland he spoke out distinctly enough, and his demand that the Land Act shall have "fair play" has probably commended itself quite as much to the majority of Liberals as to his own followers. On other subjects, however, he had no very clear suggestions to offer. That rash legislation should be avoided is undeniable; and it is equally true that we ought to "resist the disintegration of the country and the disintegration of our social and political constitution." But vague phrases of this kind may be adopted by all parties; they obtain significance only when we learn the uses to which it is proposed to put them. It may be said that the business of an Opposition is not to formulate a policy, but to criticise that of the existing Government; and, no doubt, criticism must always be one of the principal functions of Opposition orators. But criticism alone cannot exercise a profound effect on public opinion. The Radicals propose a series of positive measures; and if the Conservatives are to offer effective resistance to these measures, they must tell us what they would be prepared to do if they were in power. Lord Beaconsfield well knew that it is impossible to excite enthusiasm by mere negations, but Sir Stafford Northcote does not seem to have learned this lesson from his late chief.

**THE LOSS OF THE "TEUTON."**—It is well to recal attention to this disaster, at a time when so many large steam vessels of the newest and most improved construction are being fitted out for sea. Before the invention of steam, most shipwrecks were caused by bad weather. As in those days a vessel had no motive power except her sails, if she found herself off a lee-shore during a gale she ran imminent risk of being cast away on the rocks or sandbanks of the coast. A steamboat, properly handled in a similar predicament, can almost always push her way against the wind into a position where there is plenty of sea room. But these very advantages conferred by steam have brought with them a new danger. The old-fashioned sailing-ship captain was very chary of hugging the coast, whereas the modern steamboat commander, impelled alike by owners and passengers to aim at swift passages, creeps as closely as possible round corners, so as to save a few hours. The *Teuton* had the whole Southern Ocean to float in, if she pleased, but she must needs take the very shortest cut between Table Bay and Port Elizabeth, and so on a calm moonlight night she ran upon a rock. Compared with this, that which followed seems, for the purpose of pointing a moral, of secondary importance. Of course, if Captain Manning could have known how grievous was the wound his ship had received, he would not have attempted to steam back to harbour, but it may fairly be believed that in a similar case nine skippers out of ten would have acted as he did. We can only hope that in these new vessels, of the excellence of whose construction we read such glowing accounts, the watertight bulkheads are not equally a delusion and a snare.

**"FOUR HUNDREDS."**—In his speech at Hull Sir Stafford Northcote declared that he "did not like these Liberal Four Hundreds," but he immediately proceeded to advise his followers to imitate the system of organisation adopted by the opposite party. There can be little doubt that his counsel will be acted upon, for all the political tendencies of the age are in that direction. It seems to be assumed that ordinary men are incapable of forming a rational opinion on public questions, or at any rate are unwilling to take part in the political life of their country. Hence it is supposed they must be stimulated and guided by powerful local bodies; and the chances seem to be that we shall soon have rival "Four Hundreds" in every county and important borough in Great Britain. It is not of much use to fight against the inevitable; but we may as well recognise that the new system will not be one of unmixed advantage. We may already see one of its effects in the absence of an independent spirit among most members of Parliament. Few Liberals would venture at present to vote against their chiefs; and the reason is that they are afraid of the tyrannical associations which closely watch their proceedings. They know that the hostility of these bodies would in most cases mean the loss of their seats. Parliament is, therefore, likely to resemble more and more an assembly of drilled troops, in which popular leaders alone will have power to take "a new departure." The effect on the country at large must be much the same in kind, since men of independent judgment will feel that they cannot hope to contend successfully against organised masses. This is not an agreeable prospect, but we have only to look to America to discover whether or not the evil is imaginary.

**THE MEDICAL SESSION.**—One always feels when the medical schools re-open that holiday-making is practically over. The butterflies of fashion may go fluttering about the provinces or the "Continong" till Parliament meets, but sober, professional, commercial London has settled down to steady work for an almost unbroken nine or ten months. Of the inaugural Addresses delivered this year at the various hospital schools that of Sir John Lubbock at King's College was perhaps the most congenial to the lazy lay mind because of its freedom from technicality. Sir John talked about things which "every fellow can understand." How advisable it was to take holidays, for example, and not to let spare five minutes run to waste. The reading of wholesome books was recommended with an almost exaggerated severity. We should like to know the names of those "many books which are deadly poison, which contain the bacteria of mental disease." Perhaps Sir John would reply that he referred chiefly to some of our modern novels, especially certain novels written by ladies. And as he proceeds to assert that "no one ever read a trial for murder without being distinctly the worse for it," we may even suppose that he would include in his *Index Expurgatorius* the works of that gifted lady who has been lately polishing up the poor old "Wizard of the North," and making him presentable to modern readers. At University College Hospital, Dr. Vivian Poore made some excellent common-sense suggestions concerning the cumbersome of medical nomenclature. Most of our modern medical language is both polyglottic and polysyllabic, and as such "not to be understood of the common people." Dr. Poore recommends, in default of the establishment of a common international medical language, that we should revert as much as possible to plainer terms. Here, however, it may be observed that we are at a great disadvantage as compared with the Germans. The Norman Conquest deprived our language almost entirely of its "compounding" power. Hence our extensive borrowings from the French, Latin, and Greek. Let us take as an example one of our most familiar medical words. "Inflammation,"

which we borrow from the French, is in German *Entzündung*, compounded, it may be observed, from a word one of whose derivatives, "tinder," still exists in English. Ordinary people know what inflammation means because they have so often heard it, but a compound of genuine Anglo-Saxon roots would be preferable, were it not for the deadening effect of the Norman Conquest on our ancient tongue. Turning lastly to the once-vexed question of lady-leeches, we may venture to remind our readers that in these columns we have never shown any prejudice against women doctors. Everybody prefers a feminine rather than a masculine nurse, and, after all, a doctor is only a sort of magnified nurse. We note from Miss (Dr.) Barker's address that there are now twenty-six women-doctors on the register. We are glad to see it, and hope the numbers may increase, as there is a field (especially in the treatment of children's diseases) where the patience and keen observation of the softer sex may produce very successful results.

**EGYPT.**—When it was announced that there were serious disturbances in Egypt, several newspapers at once suggested that the Porte ought to be asked to intervene. This, it was said, would be the easiest and the most effective way of restoring order. Now that the Sultan has actually sent two representatives "to give the Khedive moral support in his present difficult position," his interference is not much liked even by those who formerly called for it; and most people are of opinion that the step is one which ought to be carefully watched. There is not much reason to fear, however, that the Ottoman Government will attempt to assert dangerous pretensions in Egypt. It has already more work on its hands than it can overtake, and it must be aware that it would not be permitted to do anything injurious to the interests of Western Europe. The Powers on which the future of Egypt depends are England and France, and this is as well understood in Constantinople as in Alexandria. Fortunately there are no indications of any misunderstanding on Egyptian affairs between the English and the French Governments. *The République Française* indulges in a little tall talk on the subject, but nothing has been officially done or suggested of which we have reason to complain. On the other hand, England fully admits the importance of the interests which France claims the right to protect. We may, therefore, hope that the complications which at first seemed to be so threatening will be peacefully disposed of. A new element may be introduced by the meeting of the Chamber of Notables, which has been summoned to assemble in December; but, if the demands of the Chamber are moderate, it may aid rather than retard the solution of the problem.

**ADVICE TO FARMERS.**—After a series of bad seasons, farmers are naturally not in the best of tempers, and therefore we can easily fancy them saying, "We don't want advice, we want sunshine." In this spirit Mr. Albert Pell, a practical farmer, has fallen foul of and mauled one Mr. Hoyle, a great statistical authority, who ventured to recommend high farming after the Tiptree model. Mr. Pell scoffs at the late Mr. Mechi as an agriculturist, and says plainly that he lost by farming that which he made by selling razors and razor-strops. At the same time, with all deference to Mr. Pell, there must be a kind of high farming which pays, as is evinced by the operations of Mr. Prout, of Sawbridgeworth, who, by the liberal use of manure, has profitably grown nineteen successive crops of wheat on the same land. The Land Bill propounded by the Farmers' Alliance may be beneficial or the reverse, but meanwhile, pending its passage, we venture to think there are various ways in which farmers might improve their present gloomy prospects. They know that for three years out of four our summers are more inclined to weep in tears than smile in sunshine. They cannot prevent the rain from falling, but they can prevent some of the mischief it causes. There are artificial appliances for saving and drying hay, which, if generally adopted in wet seasons, would not cost each individual farmer much. Then we read of an energetic farmer near Canterbury who lately kiln-dried his wheat, and sold it for a good price. Why did not others do so? And would it not be possible to make such arrangements beforehand with the labouring staff of a farm that it should be their interest to get the harvest in as quickly as possible, instead of purposely spinning out the operation? Then, is it not a disgrace that we should pay the Continentals millions every year for cheese, butter, poultry, and eggs, the greater part of which, with moderate skill and considerable industry, we could produce at home?

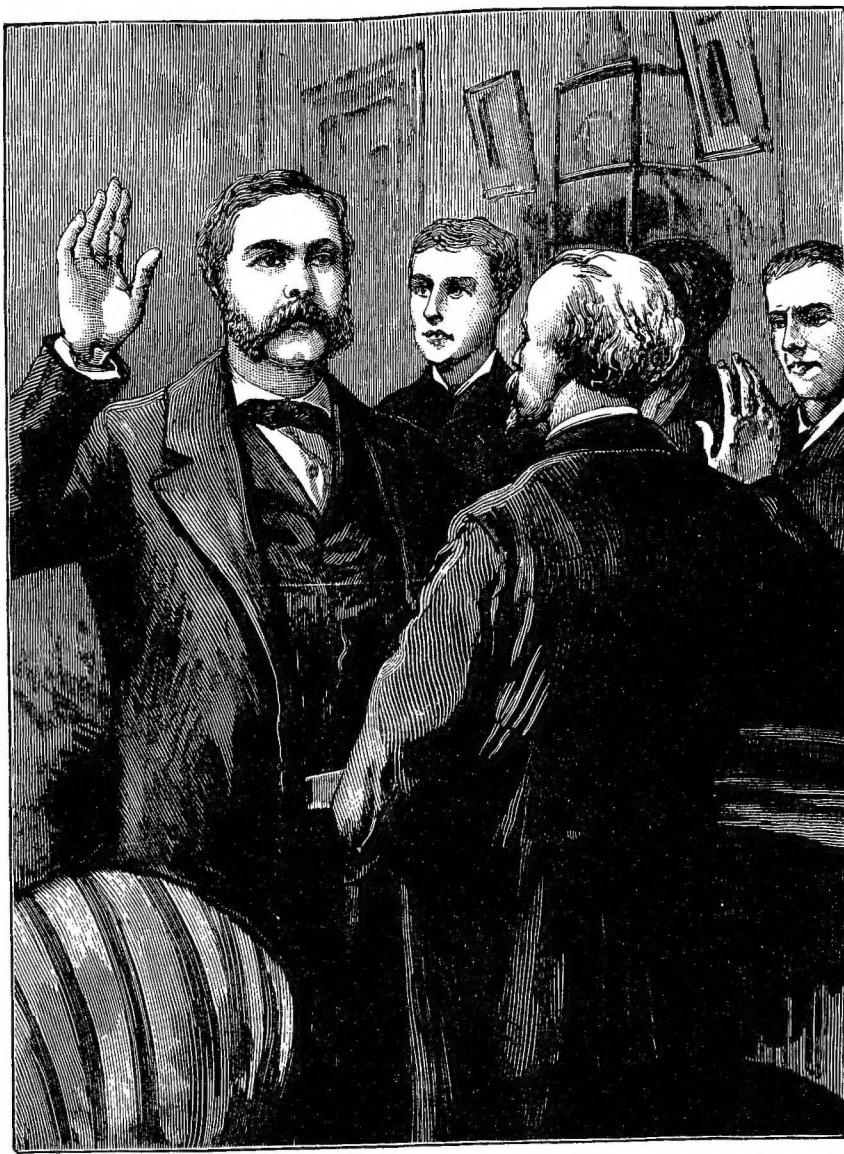
**MODERN NONCONFORMISTS.**—In an interesting paper read by Dr. Stoughton at the meeting of the Congregational Union the other day, he remarked on the great change that had taken place within the last fifty years in the manner in which Congregationalists regard those who differ from them in opinion. He asserted that they are now much more charitable, and less inclined than in former times to magnify the differences by which they are separated from rival bodies. This is probably true of all the important Nonconformist communities. Even within a quite recent period there seems to have been a remarkable advance in liberality of sentiment, and if Mr. Matthew Arnold were as fond of lecturing Dissenters as he used to be, he would find it less easy than he did some time ago to point to evidences of what he calls their Philistinism. One reason of this improvement, no doubt, is that Nonconformists have no longer any political grievances worth speaking of; but a deeper explanation may,



The foundations of the late exceptional state of things were laid in May last. The cotton market was then unduly depressed by excessive, not to say sensational, estimates of future supply. Prices had rapidly declined from 63½*d.* in January to 53½*d.* in May, and the almost universal opinion was that the fall would not stop short of 5½*d.* Indeed,

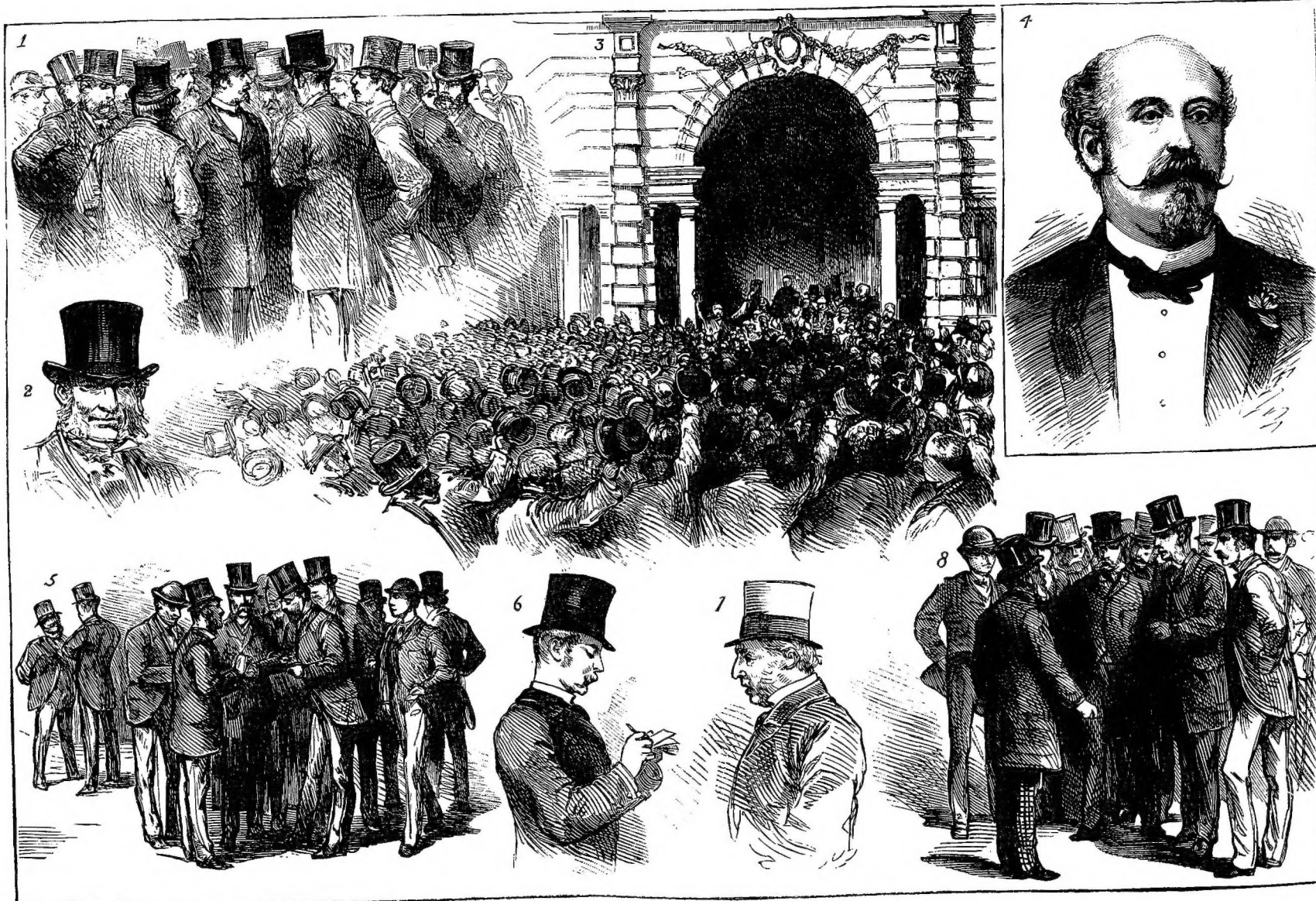


May deliveries actually touched  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . Part of the decline was the natural result of the enlarged crop estimates occasioned by the heavy receipts at the American ports; but the greater part was the outcome of persistent "bear" selling, encouraged by the success which had attended previous operations of the same kind, and aided by exaggerated estimates of the crop then just planted. Statistics were published showing an enormous accumulation of stocks at the close of the season, to be followed by a new crop of seven million bales or more. Even eight millions was considered within the range of possibility! The upshot was that the market was completely demoralised. The holders of *bond fide* cotton (financially weakened by the undue depression in values) were compelled to sacrifice their stocks at the price dictated by the sellers of cotton which did not exist, and in the struggle several of them became bankrupts. Those operators who had predicted the fall prided themselves on their superior judgment; the temporary success blinding them to the fact that the decline was mainly the result, not of the action of legitimate supply and demand, but of their own illegitimate selling of fictitious cotton, and of their own hallucinations as to the probable future of stocks and consumption. Manchester, always eager to credit statements which point to a decline in the price of cotton, became an easy victim to the prevailing delusion as to what was the normal price of the article; and for a while most people both in Liverpool and in the manufacturing districts were suffering from  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . on the brain. So widespread and deep-rooted was the notion that this price would be witnessed in the autumn, if not before, that the "bears" in Liverpool sold eagerly and largely of "futures" at  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $6d$ .; while spinners, anxious to have a share in the spoils of the new El Dorado, not only sold yarn for forward delivery without covering, but also "beared" the raw material! While all this was going on, one operator alone had the wisdom to grasp the true facts of the situation, and the power to resist the prevailing lunacy. That operator was Mr. Morris Ranger. He was a large loser by the depreciation in values brought about by the conduct of the "bears." He saw that the depression was artificial and temporary, and that sooner or later a sharp reaction was inevitable. Therefore, when every one was selling he bought, and so anxious were the "bears" to sell, that he obtained possession of an enormous quantity of cotton for forward delivery without materially raising the price. Large as were his



THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD—PRESIDENT ARTHUR TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE, 1.30 A.M., SEPT. 20

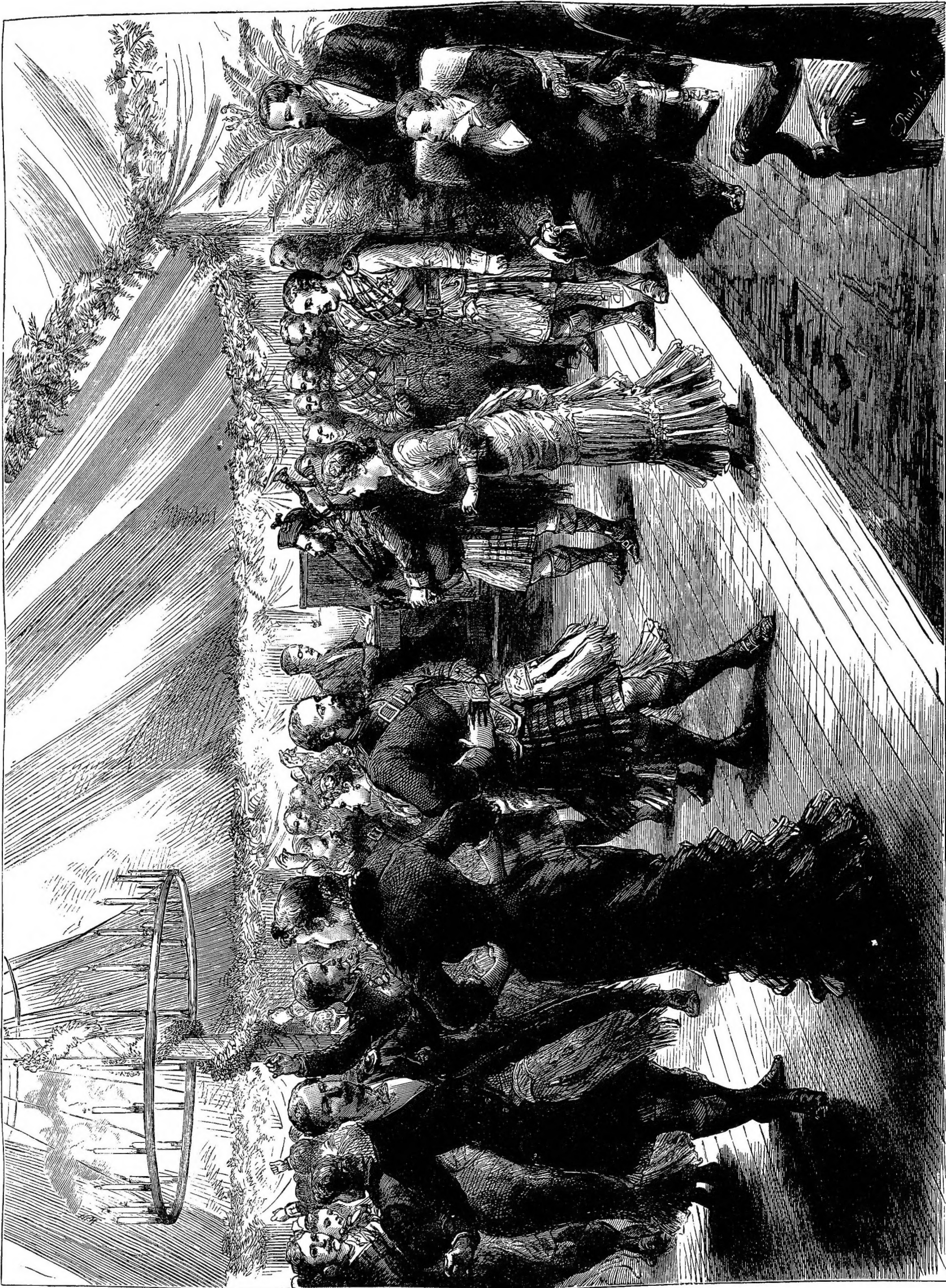
transactions, they were done in the open day. So public were they indeed that the opinion was frequently expressed that it was doubtful whether he would be able to meet his engagements; and some of the men who sold what they had not got, professed to be afraid that they would not get the profit which they expected to make out of the transactions. The large operator, however, it is evident, had fully calculated the extent of his financial abilities. As time went on the "bears" gradually awoke from their dream of fancied security to find themselves in a position of extreme danger. They began to purchase against their contracts. The moment they did this prices naturally began to advance. All the cotton that could be scraped together, amounting to something like 100,000 bales, was declared on the 1st August (August-September being the position chiefly purchased by Mr. Ranger). But to the surprise of the "bears" every bale was taken up and paid for. There was then a pause, but only to be followed by a renewed advance. Then followed the outburst of virtuous indignation against the "corner," which had closed the mills of Lancashire, and thrown the "poor operative" out of employment. As a matter of fact there appears to have been no corner at all as respects the *bond fide* consumer. All along the large operator has sold freely to spinners at a lower price than the value of "contracts." But of course he refused to sell to speculators who had sold what they had not got, because if he had done so the cotton would have been declared back to him. There seems to have been no desire on his part to corner spinners, on the contrary it was to his interest not to corner; but he was compelled in self-defence to "corner" the speculator; and if that speculator happened also to be a spinner it seems to us he was well served, inasmuch as he should have kept to his legitimate business of producing yarn, and not "bearing" cotton. That the spinner is not *actually* "cornered" is evident from the utter breakdown of the "short time" movement. The spinners who were making the greatest noise were those who would not buy cotton when it was cheap, or who sold it when they ought to have bought. Let the operatives look into this. They will find that if any mischief has arisen it lies not at the door of the operator who bought cotton when it was cheap, and paid for it when it was delivered; but at the doors of the gamblers who sold what they did not possess, and who have thereby been caught in their own trap.



1. Surrounding the Big Operator.—2. A Spinner.—3. The End of the Corner.—4. The Big Operator.—5. "Futures."—6. A Young Broker.—7. An Old Broker.—8. On Change: Announcement of Sales by the Secretary.

#### THE LIVERPOOL COTTON CORNER





THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BRAEMAR — THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF ALBANY DANCING A REEL AT THE HIGHLAND BALL GIVEN BY THE EARL OF FIFE  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS





**POLITICAL SPEECH-MAKING.**—The leaders of the two great parties have girded themselves for the fray, and smaller men stand aside to listen and admire. Sir Stafford Northcote has had the advantage of being first heard, speaking on Monday at Hull and on Tuesday at Beverley. He reminded his own party of the necessity of organisation and vigilance, declared that they wished the Irish Land Act to have a fair trial, though the Land League appeared determined that it should not; criticised the foreign policy of the Government, especially in relation to the Boer Convention and the French Treaty; passed cautiously between the Scylla and Charybdis of "Fair Trade" and "Free Trade"; spoke of the Land question in England as one of the greatest importance, and to which the attention of Parliament should be drawn; and wound up by quoting figures to prove that the Government was not so economical as by some it is supposed to be. The majority of critics complain of the extreme vagueness of both addresses, but we doubt not that Mr. Gladstone will find enough in them to grapple with in his orations at Leeds. The Premier was to leave Hawarden on Thursday, and on Friday (yesterday), in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, he was to be presented with no fewer than seventy-three addresses, only one or two of which, we are thankful to say, were to be read. He would probably acknowledge them *en bloc*, reserving himself until after the banquet which is to be given in his honour on the same day, and which is to be succeeded by a monster outdoor demonstration, of which a torchlight procession is to form part. To-day (Saturday) he attends a special meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, lunches at the Liberal Club, and addresses a public meeting in the Cloth Hall, at which Mr. W. E. Forster will also speak.

**IRELAND.**—The official machinery of the Land Commission is now complete, and rules and forms have been distributed throughout the country. The Land League officials have also sent out circulars and forms relating to proceedings under the Land Act, and have dispatched qualified men in all directions to collect information in readiness for the opening of the Court, which is expected to take place in about three weeks. It is stated that the League have already selected about 400 "test cases."—Mr. Parnell and Father Sheehy were the subjects of an enthusiastic reception at Cork on Sunday. The former said that if any tenant farmer selfishly made his own bargain in the Land Court behind the backs of his neighbours, the Irish people would see that he gave his labourers fair wages, and paid his debts to shopkeepers. The farmer who paid a single penny of arrears pending the decision of the Land League cases was a fool. His definition of a fair rent was that the land was originally worth—about two or three millions a year, not what they were now paying—seventeen millions. Father Sheehy made a strong national speech, threatening that if Buckshot Forster did not within a month release every "suspect" from Kilmahnam, not one cent of rent would be paid in the county of Limerick; and perhaps the word would go along the line, and Ireland would say, "Give us Davitt, or we will not give you rent." He said that the cry was now not so much "Down with Landlordism" as "Down with English rule in Ireland."—On Tuesday Mr. Parnell dissolved the Mallow Branch of the Land League for having "had the audacity" to ask for a grant for an evicted tenant, while they had sanctioned and condoned the eviction. The room in which the ceremony was performed was draped with crape. Mr. Byrne, the late secretary, denies the charge, and complains that no opportunity was given to the Branch to refute it. A new Branch is to be at once established.—The general condition of the country remains unchanged, the same sickening list of disgraceful outrages being reported from day to day, and collisions between the police and the people being about as frequent as attacks on private individuals.

**A LAND BILL FOR ENGLAND** has been drafted by the Council of the Farmers' Alliance. Its main object is to give absolute security to tenants for improvements effected by them in their holdings. Eviction is made difficult and expensive, whilst the law of distress is altogether abolished, the landlord being reduced to the position of any ordinary creditor. Among the minor provisions is one preventing landlords and tenants from in any way contracting themselves out of the Act, which is to override all leases and covenants.

**THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS** opened in Dublin on Monday. Lord O'Hagan, in his Presidential Address, reviewed the legal and social reforms affecting Ireland which have been carried out since the Association last met in Dublin twenty years ago. He dwelt upon the defects in the working of the jury system; the improvement of the educational institutions of Ireland; and the advantages of the Intermediate Education Act and the Royal University; quoted statistics to show the success of the Irish Sunday Closing Act; maintained that Ireland need not be ashamed of the progress it had made in the work of sanitary improvement; and asked the Congress to recognise the movement just begun for the promotion of Irish manufactures, expressing his belief that exclusive reliance on its agricultural resources had been the cause of the national stagnation. On Tuesday the various sections began work, the great feature of the day being Dr. Ball's address on Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law, in which he advocated the principle of arbitration in international disputes. Among the subjects discussed in the other sections were the alterations of the jury laws, the results of the Irish Sunday Closing Act, the extension of national education, the State supervision of hospitals, æsthetics and false art, and the principle of participation by labour in the profits of manufacturing agricultural and trading enterprise. On Wednesday, Sir P. J. Keenan delivered an address on "Popular Education in Ireland," and among the subjects discussed in the sections was Free Trade, which was defended by Professor Shaw, Bonamy Price, Goldwin Smith, and several others; Professor Monck figuring as the solitary champion of "Fair Trade."

**THE "FAIR TRADE" AGITATION.**—The Sheffield Branch of the Fair Trade League held a meeting on Tuesday in the Albert Hall, under the presidency of the Master Cutler. Resolutions were passed in favour of the principle of a "reasonable free exchange" with foreign States; and against the conclusion of a commercial treaty with France or any foreign Power, unless terminable by a year's notice.—On the same night the National League called another meeting at Derby, but the speakers, Captain Armit, Mr. Maddocks, of Birmingham, and others found no favour with those present, who adopted a resolution in favour of Free Trade.—Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmut, the President of the National League, has sent a lengthy letter to *The Times*, in which he complains that its policy has been seriously misrepresented, and states that it wishes to secure for this country the adoption by its Government of a fiscal policy based on the true principles of political economy, as enunciated by all recognised authorities on the subject, from Adam Smith to John Stuart Mill. He goes on to say that politicians of the Manchester school are ruining the people of this country, aiming only to supply them with cheap commodities, and forgetting that they also need remunerative employment. As matters are now arranged, money goes abroad to increase the foreign investments of a few capitalists. This money tends to further develop the resources of foreign States, and to increase the demand abroad for labour,

while the demand for labour at home is falling off. The object of the League is the consolidation of the British Empire by an inseparable political union of confederation between the mother country and her colonies, involving adequate representation of the colonies in the Imperial Parliament, and absolute freedom of trade throughout the whole empire.

**THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE** began their autumnal meeting at Plymouth on Tuesday, Mr. Monk, M.P., presiding. Resolutions were passed urging the amendment of the Patent Laws; declaring that the powers of the Railway Commissioners ought to be continued and extended, and that Chambers of Commerce ought to have a *locus standi* before the Commissioners. Another resolution submitted by the Birmingham Chamber, favouring the development of Colonial trade, was adopted, with a rider insisting that the principle of absolute Free-trade forms the soundest basis of all commercial intercourse. On Wednesday the Chambers declared their preference for their own Bankruptcy Bill over that introduced by Mr. Chamberlain; and discussed the prospects of the French Treaty negotiations, which were considered far from satisfactory.

**ARBITRATION IN THE IRON TRADE.**—At a large meeting held at Darlington, on Tuesday, Mr. David Dale was presented with a portrait of himself, painted by Mr. W. Oulless, R.A. The presentation was made by the members of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the North of England Iron Trade, in recognition of Mr. Dale's eminent services in suggesting the formation of a Board of Arbitration, composed of representative employers and workmen to adjudicate upon trade disputes, which, for the last twelve years, has been the means of preserving industrial peace, and of which Mr. Dale was for six years the President.

**THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**—On Monday the London section of this Association, most of whom seem to be foreigners, held a meeting in Soho, at which, amongst other absurd statements, it was affirmed that the recent manifestations among the upper and shopkeeping classes respecting the death of President Garfield showed how sympathy could be manufactured to order; and that the working classes of this country were now going frantic about a man of whom they would have known nothing had he not died, and had he not been a good representative of the capitalist class in America.

**THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS** have now begun their Winter Session. On Saturday Dr. Albert J. Bernays addressed the students of St. Thomas's Hospital; and on Monday inaugural addresses were delivered at most of the other hospitals, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., being the speaker at King's College; Dr. G. V. Poore at University College; Mr. G. P. Field, aural surgeon, at St. Mary's; Mr. Warrington Howard at St. George's; Dr. Bond at Westminster; Dr. Douglas Powell at Middlesex; Professor Robertson at the Royal Veterinary College; and Dr. Annie Reay Barker at the London School of Medicine for Women. On Tuesday, at the Homœopathic Hospital, Dr. R. Hughes gave an address on "Hahnemann as a Medical Philosopher." On Monday Lord Derby distributed the prizes at the Medical School of the New Liverpool University.

**A LANDSLIP** of rather an alarming nature has occurred at Broseley, Shropshire, on the banks of the Severn which has been so narrowed in consequence as to be scarcely navigable. The slip is 100 yards in breadth, and upon it are a church and several houses. The railway is also affected by it, and the Great Western Company have much difficulty in maintaining the level of the line.

**TWO FATAL COLLIERIES** occurred on Thursday last week. At Pencoed, Glamorganshire, a fall of masonry and scaffolding in the shaft killed four men and injured four others; whilst at Park Lane Colliery, near Wigan, two men were killed by an explosion, and nine others who were in the pit had a very narrow escape.

**A MOST DISASTROUS FIRE** occurred at Camberwell on Sunday, totally destroying Messrs. Clarke's oil-cloth factory, whilst some twenty-three dwelling-houses in the immediate neighbourhood were so damaged by fire and water, as to be rendered uninhabitable, several poor families being thus rendered homeless. The damage to Messrs. Clarke's premises is estimated at 18,000*l.*, but the firm is said to be insured for 28,000*l.*



**THE** brilliant success of Mr. G. R. Sims's domestic drama, now performing at the Princess's Theatre, naturally directs attention in a special degree to the work of this clever writer in other quarters. Hence more than ordinary interest was excited by the production of a new comedy from his pen, under the title of *The Half-Way House*, which was brought out at the reopening of the VAUDEVILLE Theatre on Saturday evening. In some respects the piece is produced under disadvantages. Mr. David James, who is at least as popular with Vaudeville audiences as Mr. Thorne, refrained from taking part in performances in which his partner, Mr. Thorne, is engaged, and *vice versa*; so that these two excellent performers are now seen, not together, but in alternate productions. Accordingly, Mr. Thorne being conspicuous in *The Half-Way House*, the eye looks in vain in the playbill for the name of Mr. James. The disappearance of Miss Kate Bishop is of less importance, since this lady is succeeded by a clever and pleasing young actress, Miss Alma Murray; yet Miss Bishop was, if such a term can be applied to a young lady, an "old face" at the Vaudeville, and playgoers, who are a grateful and constant race, are apt to feel the loss of old faces. More disappointing still is the absence of Miss Larkin, whose humorous impersonations of loquacious middle-aged spinsters and married ladies of limited and pretentious manners have so often afforded genuine entertainment at this once popular establishment. Gloom and foreboding might have been expected to settle down upon a Vaudeville audience under these dispiriting conditions, and, doubtless, these circumstances created a feeling of disappointment. Still we are bound to say that the curtain did not long rise upon the first scene of Mr. Sims's piece before the amusing irrelevancies of its dialogue had begun to put the audience in good humour, which was fairly well maintained throughout the performance. We wish we could say with equal truth that *The Half-Way House* is a good specimen of a play of its class; but the fact is that it wants a central power of interest, and is largely taken up with scenes which form no essential part of any well-defined plan. It is an excellent maxim that on the stage, where space and time for the purpose of producing a given impression are always scanty, care should be taken not to direct attention emphatically to anything that is not really of importance to the due following out of the story; but it may almost be said of Mr. Sims's piece that the writer's emphasis is reserved for what practically leads to nothing. The "Half-Way House" itself, though it gives the title to the play, is of no real significance. Its landlord, represented by Mr. Maclean, is in pecuniary difficulties—has a man in possession of his goods for rent; and the embarrassment of this position, together with the unlucky tenant whose fruitless efforts to induce Squire Hesselstine, his landlord, to grant time for payment, occupy by far the greater part of Act I. The efforts of the Squire's son Philip to conceal a mother who has been wrongfully placed in a lunatic asylum by the wicked arts of a sister-in-law, and the connivance of the Squire also, assume much

prominence, together with the humours of a broker's man, who, having heard that an escaped lunatic is about, mistakes one lady for another, and locks up the sister-in-law instead of the fugitive. No sooner, however, have the spectators mastered all these details than they begin to discover that the story, such as it is, has yet to begin, and that they must attend thenceforth to the troubles of a young lady, who is unjustly suspected by the Squire of flirting with his son at unreasonable hours. The audience on Saturday seemed after a time disinclined to pay serious regard to the author's plan and purpose, and to content themselves with laughing at the whimsical jokes and verbal quibbles with which the dialogue is so plentifully provided. In the character of a well-to-do middle-aged florist, who is shrewd, practical, and close-fisted, and yet by no means an unamiable fellow, Mr. Thorne displays again a keen perception of shades of character; and there is an amusing impersonation by Mr. Lestock of a broker's man of desponding tendencies. Generally, however, the want of consistency in the characters, and of attraction in the story, rather marred the exertions of the performers. Mr. Farren could make little of the Squire, or Mr. Grahame of the Squire's son. Nor could Miss Alma Murray move us with troubles so manifestly predestined to a happy *dénouement* as those of the unjustly suspected young lady. The play is preceded by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's comedietta, *The Henwitchers*, and is followed by a farce.

It has been said of such elaborate and endless romances as "The Mysteries of Paris" and "The Count of Monte Christo" that their authors might well have kept them in store in order to carve novels out of them when required, as country housewives hang up sides of bacon, and cut rashers or gammons from them according to the needs of the family. Something of the same sort may fitly be said of Messrs. Merritt and Conquest's new melodrama called *Mankind*, at the SURREY Theatre. Seven long acts—not less will content these ambitious gentlemen—all devoted to a succession of picturesque and exciting scenes, which for variety of incident, and dexterous blending of the grave and the gay, the ludicrous and the terrible, could hardly find a match among kindred pieces in recent times. Coarse and obvious as the authors' art is in many places, this is really an extraordinary piece of its kind. It is worth seeing even as a curiosity of elaborateness. But if the visitor has any taste for pieces of this class, we can promise that he will find in it abundant entertainment; for it is not only very clever, but very well acted. Mr. Conquest's miser has something in it of the weird and terrible, tempered by a humorous grotesqueness which gives to the whole a striking degree of force and originality. There is also a very humorous performance of a London costermonger by Mr. J. G. Wilton, seconded by a scarcely less clever performance of the costermonger's wife by Miss H. Claremont. The praise of a clear conception cleverly worked out is also due to Miss L. Claremont's impersonation of a cunning, grasping old woman. The scenes are on an extensive scale, and are very ingenious in the representation of localities well known to London folk. There seems no reason why *Mankind* should not have been produced in a West End theatre. It is a far better work of its kind than *Youth* at Drury Lane, which by dint of much noise has been enabled, if report may be trusted, to achieve a practical success. A noteworthy feature of the playbill at the Surrey is the appearance of a "schedule of characters," in which the surnames of all the numerous personages are entered in a ruled column—corresponding columns being furnished for their Christian names, occupations or conditions, places of abode, and characteristic idiosyncrasies, and even for their ages, which range from 2 to 101.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new theatre in the Savoy, from which locality it takes its name, will not open till Monday next. A private view, to which numerous persons have been invited, takes place this afternoon. The experiment of lighting, not merely the auditorium but the stage of the Savoy by means of the Swan electric light, is looked forward to with some curiosity, owing to the well-known effect of the light on certain colours.—Mr. Howard Paul has retired from the post of manager of the ALHAMBRA.—The opening of the new theatre in Panton Street is postponed to Saturday next. Its first production will be the comic opera *La Mascotte*.—The ROYALTY reopens this evening, under the management of Mr. Henderson, with a new comedy entitled *Out of the Hunt*.—The ST. JAMES'S Theatre will reopen on Saturday next, when Mr. Hare and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will appear in a revival of the late Mr. Robertson's *Home*.—Mr. Byron's *Married in Haste*, and other comedies, are said to have been now performed in the shape of translations and adaptations in six Continental countries. *Our Boys* is popular in the leading Italian cities under the equivalent title of *I Nostri Bimbi*.—The PARK Theatre will be rebuilt by the Messrs. Douglass, under the terms of their lease, though these gentlemen's interest in the house will shortly expire.



## I.

THE October magazines are a little dull. In the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Derby's chilling criticism, "Ireland and the Land Act"—criticism the more chilling because not unfriendly—is perhaps the only very important paper. Lord Derby is by no means of opinion that the new Act as an agrarian reform will work such changes as some have hoped or feared, though slowly, very slowly, it may build up a considerable body of peasant proprietors. No measures, indeed, short of spoliation, can enable the cottier tenants of the West to make a good thing of their little holdings; while against the benefits conferred on the "stronger" farmers—to use an Irish colloquialism—may be set the withdrawal of all inducement to "improving" landlords to "improve" any further. As a message of peace he believes the Act to be a failure; partly because the Irish think it was wrong from us by force, still more because national aspirations now demand what England cannot possibly concede. To this pessimist view may plausibly be opposed the recent declaration of the Roman Catholic Bishops. Yet it is impossible to deny that Lord Derby has much reason on his side. Legislation—except, perhaps, in the direction of Catholic endowment—has now done its utmost, and no legislative changes can ever make the sister island more than a humbly prosperous department of a great Empire. But will Irishmen be content with this? Whatever may have been the case a generation back, it is not now in the worst-off classes that political dissatisfaction has its strongest roots.—Under the title, "Fair Trade and Free Trade," Mr. Ecroyd holds up the tempting vision of a British Zollverein and the vast "fair trade" market which would result therefrom, as an argument for a return to Protective duties against non-reciprocating countries; though he does not say how the farmer will be better off because the corn which swamps him comes from a colony and not from Russia or "the States;" while Mr. Whitaker, on the other hand, shows with all the force of figures that the "decline of British trade" is a phantom of the imagination, and that farmers in the halcyon days of Protection were often as hardly pressed as now.—Mr. Ruskin's "Fiction, Fair and Foul," is a pleasantly discursive paper upon Scott which one turns over, as miners do a quartz heap, for the sake of the nuggets that sparkle here and there; and Mr. Goldwin Smith, on "The Jewish Question," goes far to show that the *Juden-hets* in modern times (and to some extent in the Dark Ages, too,) is not the offspring of religious bigotry, but of a not



unpardonable aversion to a people too "tribal" in their customs to make good citizens, and generally regarded with some reason by their neighbours, not as laborious fellow-workers, but as hard money-dealers and clever bargain-makers.

Of nine fair articles in the *Fortnightly* four are more distinctly noteworthy. In "Future of Islam, III.," Mr. W. S. Blunt continues his speculations on the fate of the Caliphate when the next shock from without—a Moslem prophecy pretends to fix the date in 1883—shall drive the scarcely-resisting Ottoman out of Europe to seek a new capital, not, as is commonly anticipated, at Broussa, but beyond the range of Christian ambitions, at Bagdad or Damascus. Not, however, from the House of Othman, nor from any princely race of Africa or India, will the new Khalifeh then be chosen, if Mr. Blunt's Arabian sympathies do not mislead him, but from the Sherifs of the Koreysh, the long-descended heirs of Ali and Mohammed, the tribe to which the Prophet left the Seven Gifts, of which the "successorship" was one. Such a Khalifeh would, he thinks, be recognised by Shiite and Wahabi no less than Sunnite; but his power would be spiritual not temporal, and the moral reformation which would result from the return of the Caliphate to Mecca would be Islam's compensation for the loss of material and political greatness.—"Railways and Waterways" is another highly suggestive article on the neglect of the latter mode of communication in England, and the success with which it is utilised in America and on the Continent to cheapen the transit of heavy goods and break down railway tariffs and combinations.—"Latter-Day Saints as They Are," by E. A. Thomas, for some time Federal Judge in Salt Lake City, should be read in conjunction with the remarkable articles published recently in the *North American*. To many, even in America, it may seem the wildest dream that the Mormon vote, judiciously handled, should ever prove a danger to "our institutions"—a danger less in degree but similar in kind to that presented years ago by the "solid vote" of the slave-holding South. Yet Judge Thomas here and Mr. Goodwin in the new number of *Harper* both show that such a danger is not quite imaginary.—Last, nowise least, a charming paper, "Italian Realistic Fiction," by F. E. Trollope, introduces to our acquaintance Giacomo Verga, a novelist whose sketches of peasant life in Southern Italy need only, judging from the extracts, to be well translated to be read widely.

*Blackwood*, save for the pretty idyll (too soon concluded) of "Uncle Z." and "Carlo Goldoni," a fair "autobiography," has little of note among its lighter matter. Of the political articles, both "Tariff Reform," a seemingly semi-official party programme, and "Proposed Abolition of Bank Notes," an able statement of the case of the Scotch Banks, are clearly of more than ordinary importance.

To the *Cornhill* "J. A. S." contributes a charming paper ("May in Umbria") on the road from Rome *via* Perugia and Gubbio to Fano—a paper to be read and digested by every traveller now southward bound, if only that he may know how much they miss who visit Italy for the sake of two or three great cities only.—"The Matchless Orinda," by Mr. E. W. Gosse, is a delightful antiquarian study of a once famous dame—the whilom Queen of an English Arcadia—whose name and story, though her praises "flowed from Cowley's tongue," will be, we imagine, new to ninety-nine out of a hundred readers.

*Fraser*, too, is a very readable number. With "Fortunatus Wright," the first of a series of papers on "Privateers and Privateering in the Eighteenth Century," Mr. J. K. Laughton opens up a chapter in our naval history, as full of interest as it is generally overlooked, though Marryat, if we may judge from his "Privateer's-man," and some of his sea-songs, knew it well, and incorporated some of Captain Wright's exploits in his own romances.—"Life in Medieval Venice" and an "Athenian Archbishop of the Dark Ages" throw curious lights on times and scenes now chiefly recorded in musty chronicles and archives; and "Love and Friendship" is an extremely pretty fancy.

A lively account by Professor Geikie of his visit to "The Geysirs of the Yellowstone," and an able paper on "The Authorisation of the Bible," in which it is maintained that all the versions subsequent to the "Great Bible" of 1540 have made their way by "survival of the fittest" rather than by virtue of any external authority, are among the most attractive articles in *Macmillan*.—In "Schools at Florence" Mrs. F. H. Muller draws some interesting comparisons between Italian and English Board Schools.—"Lyrical Poetry of Modern Greece" will hardly convince the most ardent Philhellene that MM. Vlachos, Salakostas, &c., are anything more than pretty versifiers.

To the *Gentleman's* Mr. A. C. Ewald contributes, under the title of "A bas les Juifs," a clever study of Jewish persecutions in the Middle Ages, though, unlike Professor Smith, he can only see in them the wild extravagances of ignorant malevolence; and Dr. B. W. Richardson tells most touchingly the story of that "poor brother of the Charterhouse," who was, in truth, the "first electrician," the unpractical discoverer, 150 years ago, of the chief phenomena of the most practical of sciences.

Over *Scribner* and the *North American Review* the approaching commemoration of "Cornwallis's Surrender" casts its shadow in advance in the shape of two articles in the latter on the military situation in 1781, and one in the former on the "Old York Town," thus elevated to the rank of an historic city.—M. Charnay contributes to the *Review* a further article on "The Ruins of Central America," from which we learn *inter alia* that arguments as to the date of these remains from the concentric rings in the trees that grow over them are utterly worthless in a land of rapid vegetable growth, like Yucatan; and Senator Morgan a thoughtful paper ("Some Dangerous Questions") on weak points in the Constitution, which it might be well to strengthen or amend while "sectional strife" is still dormant.—"Coniferous Forests of the Sierra Nevada" again supply a good article for *Scribner*, and Mr. Boyesen's pretty "Queen Titania" ends very happily, and just a little tamely.

In *Harper* "Cotton and Its Kingdom" is a most interesting account of cotton-planting in the Southern States at the present time, and of the manifold capacities of the wonderful plant of which inventive New Englanders assert that, could it be grown North, it would be the most profitable of crops, though it produced "no lint at all." Down South its scientific culture still leaves much to be desired, though great things are expected, we believe, in this direction from the International Cotton Exhibition, to be opened this week at Atlanta.—"Journalistic London," too, by Mr. J. Hatton, is the first of a series which will doubtless prove attractive to the world of readers. A blunder in the succession of editors of *Punch* is a curious slip in a writer generally so well informed.

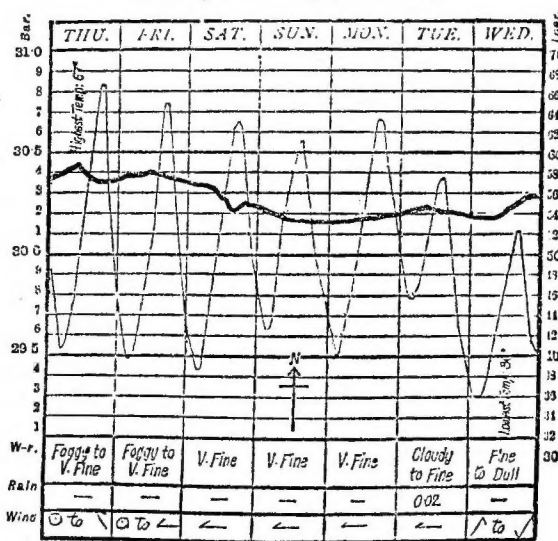
In the *Atlantic* "Dr. Breen's Practice" depicts most laughably the cool mastery with which a veteran doctor puts down the impulsive Miss Breen, M.D.; and Mr. R. G. White, in his "Two Hamlets," shows cleverly, from a minute comparison of the texts, that the Hamlet of 1604 cannot possibly be a development (as was once supposed) of the Hamlet of 1603, but is the only "true and perfect copy of the play," the earlier edition being nothing more than the garbled version of an unskilful "pirate."

In the *Modern Review* a friendly, but at the same time severely discriminative, notice of "Dean Stanley" as theologian and historian, and another of the late "James Hinton," based mainly upon extracts from his unpublished MSS.; in the *Month* a thoroughly enjoyable retrospect of the religious and military chronicles of "Saint Malo," and a paper (in parts, perhaps more subtle than convincing) on "Fables about Papal Infallibility; in the *Churchman* an appreciative review of "Canon Carus's Memorials of Bishop McIlvaine," may each be marked for special commendation.

In *Good Words* Mr. Blackmore's "Christowell" is still a sufficient *pièce de résistance*; the *Sunday at Home*, with an interesting paper on "Oral Training of the Deaf and Dumb;" *Young England*, *Household Words*, and the ever-bright *St. Nicholas*, seem all of average, or little less than average, merit.

**A PLEA FOR THE POOR.**—During the past fortnight or three weeks the crop of cases in which impoverished persons have been harshly dealt with, and even treated with actual cruelty and violence, has been much too plentiful. One day we hear of a starving labourer and his wife and children, who, being refused adequate outdoor relief, and declining to enter the dreaded workhouse, struggled on for some days with the kindly aid of neighbours almost as badly off as themselves, until at last the man falls dead while trying to perform his allotted task in the parish stoneyard. Next we read with astonishment that a poor wretch, who alleges that he has been assaulted by workhouse officials, has been told by a London magistrate to whom he applies for a summons that he cannot have one without paying the fee. Then comes the story of a poor girl of seventeen employed as a cinder-sifter in a dust-contractor's yard. She fell ill, and her neighbours clubbed their pence together and called in a doctor, who treated her medically, and advised that application should be made for a medical order and for nourishment. This was done by her landlady, but the "relieving officer" (Heaven save the mark!) refused, or at all events neglected, to comply with the application, and the poor girl lingered a few days and then died, fortunately for him not directly from inanition, but from an injury she had sustained through attempting to carry a heavier load than she was able to manage. In this case a coroner's jury strongly censured the officer, who, if we mistake not, was only a short time before censured by another jury who were called together to inquire into the sudden death of an infant. Finally we have the case of Annie Purchase, the details of which have been so fully reported that we need not repeat them. Mr. Hosack sent her to prison for a month for absconding with workhouse apparel, abruptly refusing to hear any explanation from her mother, whose statement, since published, shows clearly that the girl had no felonious intention. Happily in this case the guardians themselves have interfered and although two or three of them (notably a clergyman and a lady guardian) thought that no wrong had been done, the majority were of an opposite opinion, and the result of their petition to the Home Office for a remission of the remainder of the sentence is that the poor girl has been liberated after a week's incarceration. Reflecting on the mass of such cases which have recently been reported we are forced to the conclusion that there has been no exceptional epidemic of cruelty, but that these cases owe their special publicity to the fact that they happen to have occurred in the dead season. If we are right in this conjecture it is certainly high time that something should be done to put a stop to such monstrous inhumanity. Paupers and semi-paupers are by very reason of their poverty almost completely at the mercy of "guardians" and "relieving officers," and any clearly-proved case of wilful cruelty or callous neglect should, therefore, subject the perpetrators to immediate expulsion from office, so that they might not only be punished for the offence as a warning to others, but deprived of the power of repeating it upon other victims.

#### WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK SEPT. 29 TO OCT. 5 (INCLUSIVE).



**EXPLANATION.**—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

**REMARKS.**—During the whole of the week barometrical pressure has been high to the northward and north-eastward, and relatively low to the southward and south-westward of us, a condition of things which has been, as usual, accompanied by breezes from the eastward, and cool weather. On Thursday and Friday (29th and 30th ult.) there was a good deal of fog in the early part of the day, and on Tuesday and Wednesday (4th and 5th inst.) there was at times much cloud and some slight showers, but, with these exceptions, the weather has been exceedingly fine throughout the week, and on Saturday and Sunday (1st and 2nd inst.) there was scarcely a cloud to be seen all day. Temperature has fallen pretty steadily since Thursday (29th inst.), until on Wednesday (5th inst.) the maximum registered was only 52°. No night frosts have, however, been observed as yet. The barometer was highest (30.42 inches) on Thursday (29th ult.); lowest (30.16 inches) on Sunday (2nd inst.); range, 0.26 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (67°) on Thursday (29th ult.); lowest (36°) on Wednesday (5th inst.); range, 31°. Rain fell on one day. Total amount, 0.02 inches.

**LONDON MORTALITY** decreased last week, and 1,217 deaths were registered against 1,279 during the previous seven days, a decline of 62, being 176 below the average, and at the rate of 16.6 per 1,000. There were 15 deaths from small-pox (a decrease of 11), 17 from measles, 55 from scarlet fever (a decline of 7), 12 from diphtheria (a decrease of 2), 27 from whooping-cough (a decline of 4), 4 from typhus (an increase of 2), 34 from diarrhoea, and 48 from enteric fever (an increase of 8). There were 2,518 births registered against 2,330 during the previous week, exceeding the average by 27.

**REPORTS OF THE LOSS OF THE AMERICAN ARCTIC YACHT *Jeanette*** continue to be received in the United States, and a whaling captain lately returned from the Polar regions to San Francisco confirms the recent news of a wreck having been seen by the natives far to the eastward. The natives also showed him a new brass kettle they had brought from the wreck, which the captain believes to have been of American manufacture. Meanwhile Lieutenant Greeley, who was recently left at Lady Franklin Bay to form the Meteorological Observation Colony, will at once despatch a sledge-party to Cape Joseph Henry in search of news of the missing vessel, as it is thought she may have drifted that way. Cape Joseph Henry is in one of the passages leading from Herald Island to Baffin's Bay, and close by is a mountain some 2,300 feet high, commanding an extensive view.



A SOLID GOLD STATE CHAIR is being made in Calcutta for an Indian Maharajah. It will be worth 13,000*l*.

ARCHERY IS THE FAVOURITE AUTUMN AMUSEMENT among French fashionables this year, and a special ground for the sport is being prepared in the Bois de Boulogne.

THE WELL-KNOWN GERMAN CHORALE, *Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott*, which was Luther's favourite hymn, has been brought out in a Zulu version, so says the *Colonies*.

LAVENDER is being cultivated in Southern India with fair success, and as the dried flowers are worth about 60*l*. per ton in England, the industry is likely to prove highly profitable.

A FEMININE DUEL was recently fought in the Bois de Vincennes by two Parisian matrons belonging to the working classes. The husbands acted as seconds, and both the combatants were wounded.

JAPAN is looking well to her silkworms. A competitive exhibition of silkworms' eggs, cocoons, tobacco-leaves, indigo, paper, and flax will be opened for thirty days, beginning on the 1st of October, at Matsumoto.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE is now well provided with seats, as in addition to six placed on the terrace opposite the National Gallery by the Vestry of St. Martin's last August, Lord Brabazon has now presented twelve seats for the public benefit.

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN has been long known as a successful author, but he has now turned his attention to the stage, and has just finished a five-act drama, *The Castle of Kronberg*, which is to be played at the Stockholm Theatre this winter.

A CHILDREN'S LIBRARY, in connection with the Nottingham University and Free Library Scheme has been suggested by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., who has offered 500*l*. towards the expenses in order to counteract the effects of noxious fiction among the poorer classes.

FIELD MICE have become a perfect plague in Alsace this summer, and the farmers are vigorously exterminating the pests. In three country districts alone, within the last three weeks, 132,000 of the destructive little rodents have been put out of the way, their weight amounting to three tons.

AFGHAN WAR MEDAL.—In our notice of this medal on the 17th ult., we erroneously stated that it had been *manufactured* by Messrs. E. and E. Emmanuel, of Portsea. The dies were engraved by Mr. L. C. Wyon, as previously correctly stated, and the medals are being struck at the Royal Mint. Miniature copies of the medal may be obtained from Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, of 287, Regent Street.

"THE NEW WHIP."—This very attractive picture, by Mr. C. Burton Barber, representing a pretty little boy, dressed up in some elder's hunting coat, and flourishing his new whip in the presence of a pack of hounds, was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy. It has just been very finely engraved by Mr. W. H. Simmons. The engraving is published by Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Son, of 5, Haymarket, W.

AN ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION is to be held at the Crystal Palace in December. All the existing systems of electric lighting will be represented, as the short winter days will afford a most favourable opportunity for their display, while, in addition, it is intended to form a collection of electrical apparatus in general. A meeting to consider the arrangements has been convened by the Lord Mayor for the 24th inst., at the Mansion House.

"THE PARIS LIE" is the singular title of a new French journal, which was brought out last week in Paris with a curious programme. Edited and written by a single journalist, the paper will only appear at intervals, that is, whenever the editor "has a falsehood to reveal and a truth to declare." No subscriptions will be taken, nor advertisements inserted. Another "occasional" journal was also published last week, *Henri V.*, which is to appear once a-year, on the birthday of the Comte de Chambord.

MR. GLADSTONE.—We have received from Mr. Samuel A. Walker, of 230, Regent Street, two admirable portraits of the Premier. The sittings were given soon after the Session closed. The larger of these, a "panel," measures 13 by 7 1/4 inches, and is the largest photograph of Mr. Gladstone ever taken from life. Twenty negatives in various positions were taken in fifteen minutes. The photographs are published for Mr. Walker by Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho Square.

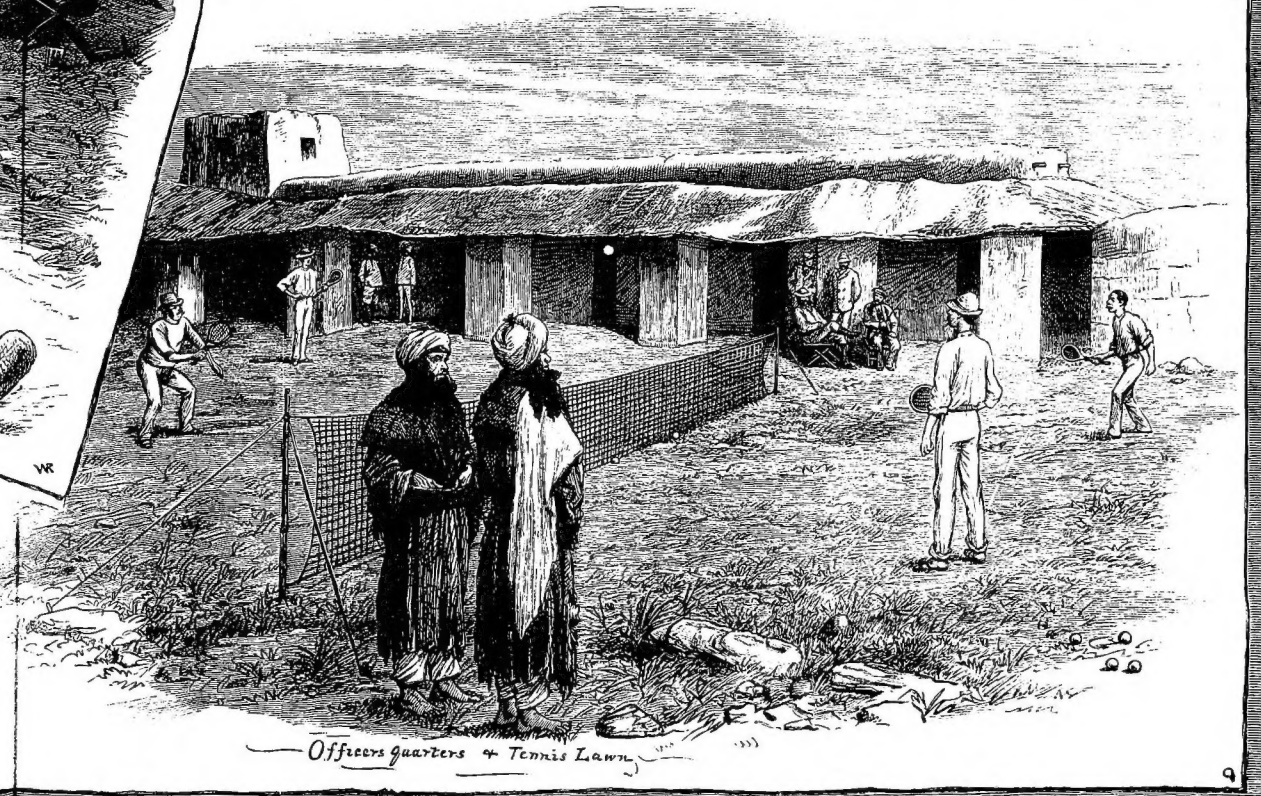
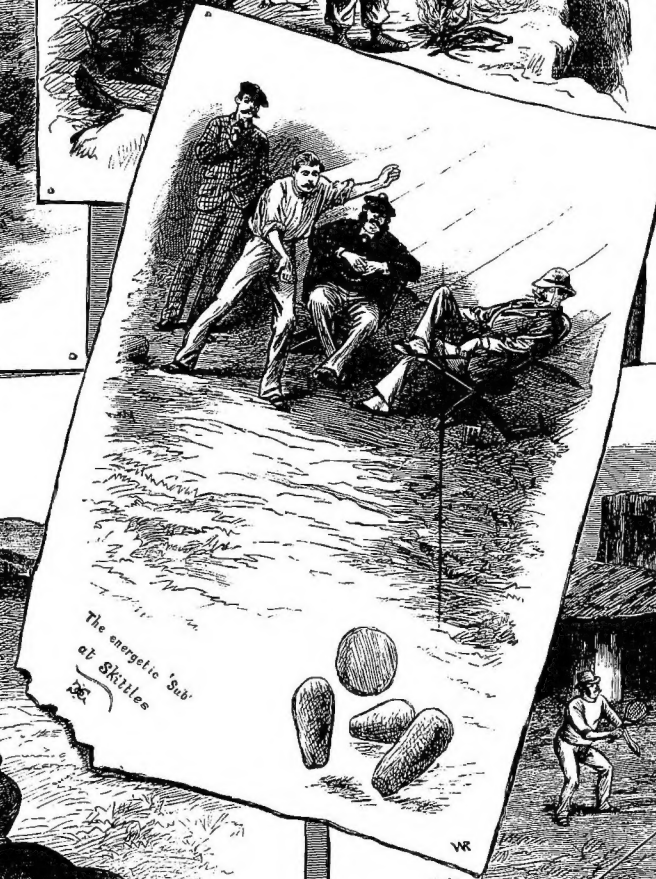
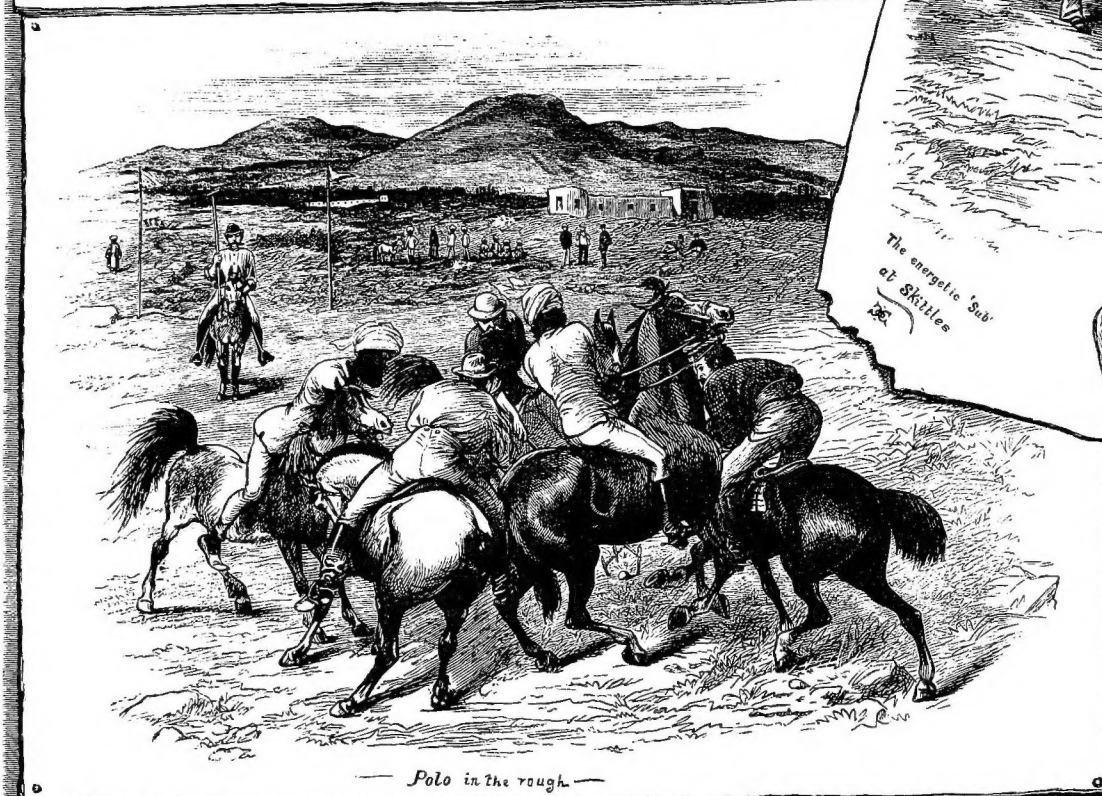
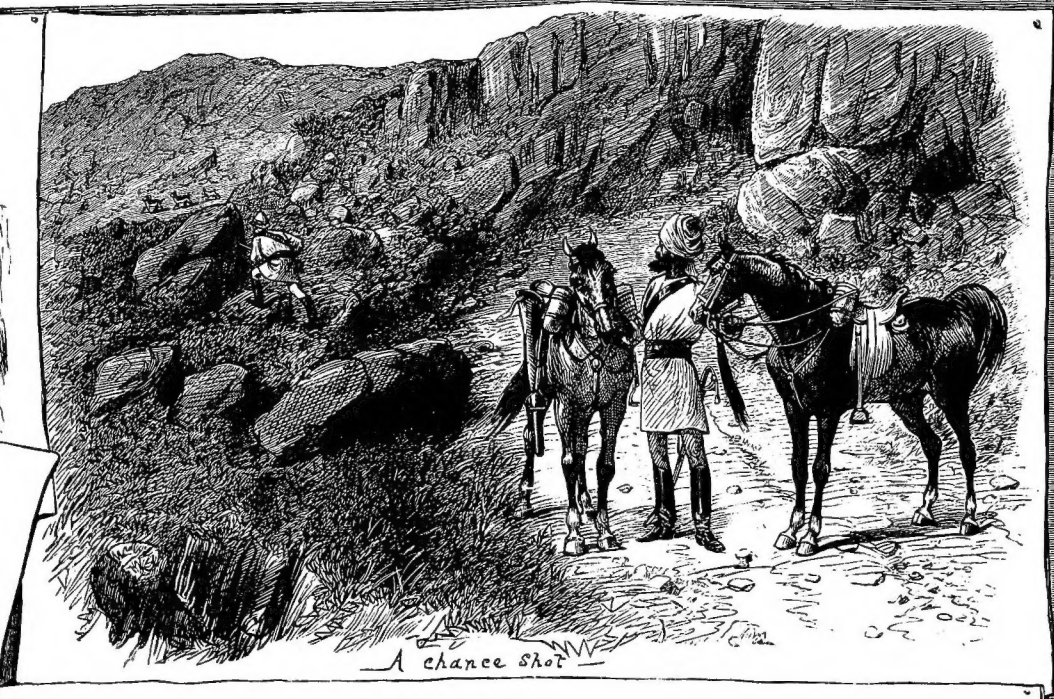
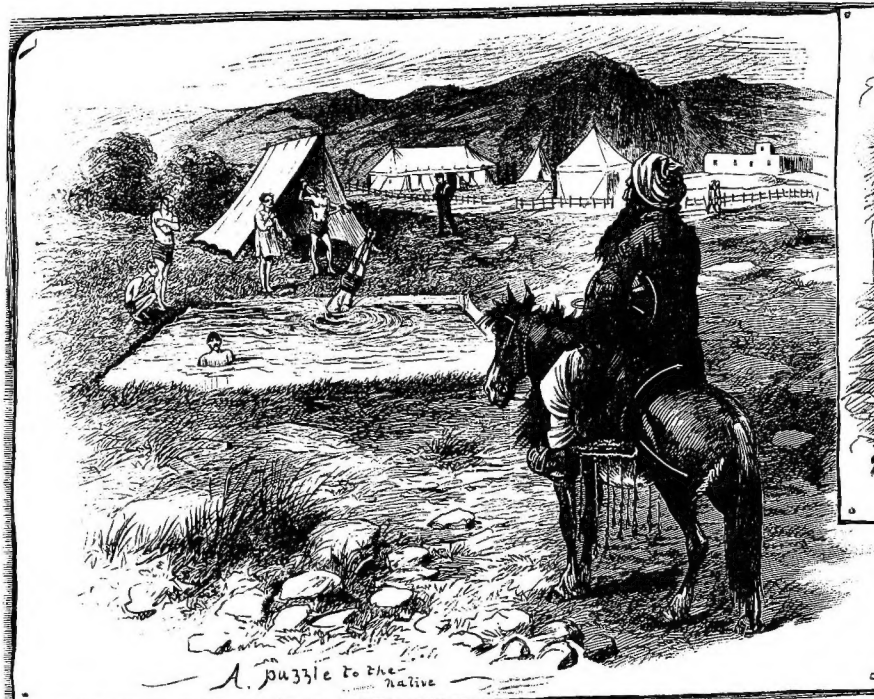
AN ARISTOCRATIC CLOWN caused considerable excitement at the fair of St. Cloud last week. He wore emblazoned on his back a gorgeous coat of arms, which so roused the ire of a certain Viscount that a row ensued, and the police had to interfere. The clown, however, maintained that he had a right to wear his own coat of arms, as he was a baron, and on inquiry his assertion was fully proved. Some ten years ago his father had cut off his allowance, and partly to annoy his parent, and partly from predilection, the young baron became a mountebank. Subsequently the father died, but he had squandered his fortune, and the son was consequently too poor to abandon his chosen calling.

A MONSTER TURTLE has been caught not far outside New York Harbour, and is now being shown in the city. It was caught when feeding on the bait used in the Menhaden Fishery, and broke several strong nets before it was safely secured. The creature is of a new variety, and is 7 ft. long, 4 ft. 3 in. broad, and about 3 ft. thick; its head is about 1 ft. long, and its flippers, or pectoral fins, measure 47 in. It is bluish black in colour, with pink and dirty white spots on the throat; the back is marked by seven longitudinal ridges, while two long sharp fangs protrude from each end of the upper jaw. The turtle cannot draw its head into its shell, and is too heavy to walk, as it weighs between 1,700 and 2,000 lbs.

FROGS DO CONSIDERABLE INJURY TO BREEDING ponds, according to a report of a German fish-breeder, who has been suffering from their depredations for some years past. Having peopled a pond with young carp of one or two inches long, he soon noticed that a number of green frogs appeared, and shortly discovered that the floating breeding-boxes were rapidly losing their inhabitants. One day he espied a large frog dexterously climbing up one of the boxes, and watching the young brood within. Suddenly froggy seized a little carp with his forelegs, and pushed it down his throat, then swallowed a second, third, and fourth, when the fish-breeder forthwith put an end to the marauder's meal and life, and speedily cleared the pond of all its innocent-looking frogs.

THE WATERLOO VASE, which was executed by the late Sir R. Westmacott at the public expense, in commemoration of the British victory, now lies ignominiously covered up by a tarpaulin in the private road outside the South Kensington Museum. Sculptured out of a piece of Carrara marble captured from the French, and which had been intended for a vase to celebrate the triumphs of Napoleon I., the vase at first stood in the vestibule of the National Gallery, and was thence removed to the North Court of the South Kensington Museum, to form a link of British history in the collection gathered there for the technical illustration of sculpture. Under recent new arrangements, however, all the Italian works of Art were collected together in this Court, and the Waterloo vase was ousted, taken to pieces, and deposited in its present quarters.









**THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA.**—A terrible story of massacre comes from Tunis. Yesterday week the Arabs attacked the Oued Zergha Station, midway between Tunis and Ghardimaou, murdered the servants and officials, burning the unfortunate station-master—a brave young officer who had gained his Cross at Sedan—alive in a fire made up of railway sleepers, saturated with grease and oil. The outrage was discovered by the passengers and escort of a train from Ghardimaou, which had stopped at a few miles' distance from Oued Zergha, owing to the Arabs having torn up the lines. Two survivors were found, and as they were badly wounded were removed to a carriage of the abandoned train, where the bodies of the dead were also placed, while the passengers and escort walked on to the next station, Medjez-el-Bab. There they found that a detachment of soldiers had arrived from Tunis, as the station officials judged from the interrupted telegraphic communication and the smoke they saw rising from Oued Zergha that something was wrong, and had immediately wired to Tunis for reinforcements. The soldiers were at once sent on to Oued Zergha, and on arriving found that the insurgents had returned during the night, and had burned everything they could lay their hands upon, blowing up the engine, and mutilating the bodies. One man alone escaped, having jumped into a cistern, where for nine hours he remained, standing up to his neck in water. Thus, as will be seen, the insurgents are becoming more and more daring, and have been encouraged by their defeat of the Tunisian General, Ali Bey, whom on the 26th ult. they again attacked and routed, capturing four guns. Great uneasiness is now felt by the European residents at Tunis itself, where the streets are filled with strange Arabs, whose demeanour is anything but conciliatory. The French military authorities have occupied the outlying forts of the city, and are urging upon M. Roustan the necessity for a military occupation of the town, but M. Roustan will not yet consent, and much apprehensions are accordingly entertained of a fanatical rising. In the mean time M. Roustan and the British and Italian Consuls have gone to Oued Zergha to hold an inquiry. Further reinforcements are arriving at Goletta, and the expedition against Kairwan is expected to be ready by the 12th inst. General Saussier will take the command in person, and it is expected that a vigorous opposition will be encountered, as the Ulema of Kairwan has announced that he has 45,000 armed men under him.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Paris by the news of the Oued Zergha Massacre, and by the various newspaper correspondents' reports of the anarchy and confusion which apparently exists amongst the authorities in Tunis. The *Télégraphe* correspondent, writing on September 29, cries, "What a muddle! What confusion! Orders and counter-orders betray an absolute want of direction." The correspondent of the cool-headed *Temps* exclaims, "The greatest emotion prevails among the Europeans here. Every one cries for a terrible vengeance. No mercy. We must finish with these barbarians at all costs. *Aman* (quarter) must not be granted, as has been too often the case in Algeria." M. Camille Farcy, in the *France*, asks "How many millions and how many lives will the Chambers be asked for to finish this work? What mortifications has the future in store for us?" All these utterances are not without their effect upon the public, and the greatest indignation is expressed at the manner in which the whole expedition is being conducted. The adversaries of the existing Government—both Radicals and Conservatives—are rubbing their hands with glee at the prospect of indicting the Cabinet on the 28th inst., the date which has now been definitely fixed for the meeting of the Chambers. The purely Republican party, however, is now so strong that no fear is entertained of any serious crisis, for it is an acknowledged fact that though in all probability the Cabinet will not resign before the Chambers assemble, M. Ferry's days as Premier are practically numbered. Thus, whether he is defeated upon the Tunisian question, upon that of not previously summoning the Chamber, or upon some other point, matters little. Should Kairwan fall before M. Ferry meets the Deputies, his hands will be materially strengthened, but if the present muddle continues, or, as is far from improbable, gets worse, his fall would be immediate, and then would come the question of his successor. The general impression is that M. Gambetta would be at length compelled to take office. Chance has not favoured the "Young Dictator" of late, and his popularity has somewhat suffered, both by the *Scrutin de liste* fiasco and by his electoral defeat at Belleville; while the prestige of M. Grévy has been proportionately enhanced by his impartiality and good sense. Whether M. Gambetta, seeing that his prospects of replacing M. Grévy in the Presidency have been somewhat deferred, will be content with the half-loaf of a perilous Premiership, or whether he will prefer playing a waiting game for the Presidential whole remains to be proved. For M. Gambetta a Premiership just now would be beset with many dangers, and this no one knows better than he himself. Yet, to continue the hidden direction of affairs, the setting up and the knocking down of dummy Cabinets, and the general condition of political uncertainty and instability which characterised the final session of the last Assembly, would not only be equally detrimental to M. Gambetta's prestige, but would be fraught with much evil for the country at large.

There is little other news from France proper. The negotiations for the Commercial Treaty with England have been temporarily adjourned, and the Egyptian question and England's attitude form a fruitful theme of discussion, and the recent article in *The Times* on the subject is still widely commented upon, the broad hint that, with regard to Egypt, England's Indian interests outweigh those of France in the Mediterranean attracting considerable attention. The French recognise fully the importance of Egypt to England, but as they look upon themselves as the natural inheritors of Northern Africa they are by no means willing to see so important a position seized by another Power. A semi-official note, however, has announced that, "notwithstanding the animated articles in certain English papers, harmony exists between the Cabinets of London and Paris on the Egyptian question, and the two Powers are resolved to advance side by side." *Tant mieux.*

PARIS has been enlivened by Legitimist demonstrations in honour of the birthday of Henry Cinq, and by Radical meetings against the Government; but no disturbances have occurred. Theatrical circles, as usual at this time of the year, are terribly dull. There are two new pieces, however—one a five-act drama, at the Château d'Eau, entitled *Malheur aux Pauvres*, by M. Alexis Bouvier; the other a three-act comedy, entitled *La Bamboche*, at the Théâtre Déjazet, by MM. Vast-Ricouard and Christian de Trogoff. The Electrical Congress has finished its labours, but the Exhibition will remain open until December 1.

**EASTERN EUROPE.**—In TURKEY Egypt has been the chief topic, and *The Times* article, as condensed by the Havas Agency, created no little consternation, being construed into foreshadowing a determination on the part of England to settle the Egyptian question by occupying the country and assuming the suzerainty herself. Egyptian affairs have also been busily discussed at Cabinet Councils, and it was at one time thought that the Sultan would depose the Khedive or send a Commission of Inquiry. Two commissioners, Ali Nizam Pasha and Ali Fuad Bey, have been despatched, it is true, and there are various reports with regard to

their mission. The most probable explanation is, however, that they are only to congratulate the Khedive on having restored order, and that they are the bearers of a firman for the new Cabinet. The Porte did not take the trouble to inform the Ambassadors of the despatch of the Commissioners until after they had started, when Lord Dufferin was informed that the Mission was of a "conciliatory character," and in no way hostile to the Khedive. In EGYPT itself quiet appears to have been restored, and no further disturbances or crises are reported. The Black Regiment left on Saturday, and there is every probability of Cherif Pasha and his Ministers retaining their popularity and remaining in office for some time to come.

In GERMANY and AUSTRIA England and the Egyptian question are being briskly discussed; and, in fact, the possibility of an Anglo-occupation of Egypt is being ventilated throughout Europe. Prince Bismarck is stated to be far from averse to such an eventuality provided other countries were allowed to share proportionately in the general break-up of the Ottoman Empire; while in RUSSIA the *Journal de St. Petersburg* significantly declares that the future of Egypt is by no means solely a question for England and France; but that it must be treated as part and parcel of the whole Eastern Question. In truth, the vultures are gathered together, but is the end of the Sick Man so near as they think? There are reports and contradictions, equally "authoritative," of a forthcoming meeting between the three Emperors, or, at least, between those of Austria and Russia, as it is possible that Emperor William will not care to make a journey to the frontier in winter weather. Meanwhile he is resting at Baden-Baden, where he has had a long interview with Prince Gortschakoff. Prince Bismarck is in "retirement" at Varzin, and is manifestly ruminating over the Vatican problem, and he has "invited" the German Ambassador at the Quirinal, Herr von Keudell, to visit him. Veteran General von Moltke has been making his usual tour of inspection with his staff, and on Monday visited Kiel, and made a noteworthy speech at a banquet given by the naval officers, pointing out the duties of both services, and urging the formation of good harbours. "Men-of-war could only protect the coasts, if the latter, like nests for birds, afforded them safe places of refuge."

In RUSSIA Nihilism and Nihilists still form the all-absorbing home topic. A "Holy Brotherhood" (*Swiataya Droujina*) secret organisation has been formed by the loyalists to combat the revolutionary societies with their own weapons, to "get rid of" the most dangerous Nihilist leaders, and to protect the person of the Emperor. The President is stated to be a "very exalted personage indeed," and the late head of the detective police, M. Pootilin, is one of the leading spirits. Another important State trial of Nihilists will shortly take place. The prisoners are four, including one lady, Madame Krilova, and their crime, in which they were caught red-handed, is the printing and publication of a revolutionary paper, *The Black Division*. Amidst all this the Government has apparently taken a determination to abandon the war against religious dissent, which it has carried on for centuries, and not only do the police now refuse to interfere, even at the request of the Orthodox priesthood, with the Dissenters, but three Bishops of the "Old Believers," who have been imprisoned since 1856, have been released.

INDIA.—Further details of the Ameer's victory over Ayoub Khan plainly show that his success was due more to the treachery of the Cabuli regiments than to the prowess of the Ameer's troops. The Ameer is seemingly determined to lose nothing by an excess of clemency, for on going to Mosque, and finding a proclamation signed by several mollahs, calling upon all Mussulmans to wage war upon him as an ally of the infidels, he ordered two Mollahs to be bayoneted to death and their bodies to be dragged through the bazaars by horses. He has as yet shown no sign of advancing upon Herat, and is stated to be in want of money, so that he will probably impose a heavy fine upon the unfortunate Candaris, who seem fated to be ill-treated on both sides. Sirdar Muhammed Afzul Khan, C.I.E., formerly orderly officer to the Prince of Wales, is to be the next permanent British Resident at Cabul. He will not, however, go there until the Ameer returns.

Quiet has been restored in Mooltan, and no further disturbances have taken place between the Hindoos and Mussulmans. The damage done by the rioters to private property is estimated at 10,000*l.*, and many fine buildings, including two mosques and seven Hindoo temples, were set on fire and injured.

**UNITED STATES.**—The Grand Jury at Washington have returned a true bill of murder against Guiteau, and the indictment was presented to the Court on Wednesday. Her Majesty has sent a message of condolence to the late President's mother through Mr. Lowell, inquiring after her health and that of the widow, and stating that she would be glad to receive a good photograph of President Garfield. This Mrs. Garfield at once sent to the Queen, with a graceful message of thanks. The fund for Mrs. Garfield now amounts to 67,000*l.* Washington intends to perpetuate the late President's memory by building a Garfield Memorial Hospital, which is to be international in its character.

President Arthur, who has been somewhat indisposed, has been staying in New York. He has expressed the strongest wish that the perpetrators of the Star Route postal frauds should be brought to justice, and the prosecution of those interested will be vigorously conducted. General Brady and his co-accused are stated to have taken money to the amount of 700,000*l.* for postal services which were never rendered.

The New York Republican Convention met on Wednesday, when Senator Miller, the anti-Conkling candidate, was elected chairman by a majority of 108 votes. This is regarded as a test vote, indicating the defeat of Mr. Conkling's attempt to regain political power.—The weather has become suddenly cold—the thermometer falling forty degrees in twenty-four hours.—There has been a negro strike and riot on the cotton plantation opposite Savannah.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—In BELGIUM, a monument to the eccentric painter Wiertz has been unveiled at Ixelles.—In SWEDEN the harvest has been the worst within the memory of any living person, the crops of rye, barley, oats, and potatoes being a failure. There is considerable apprehension of a famine, and the Government has already taken steps to instruct poor persons in gathering and preparing mushrooms as a substitute for bread.—In ITALY the restoration of St. Mark's, Venice, is going on steadily notwithstanding the late controversy raised in England. The mosaics in the Baptistry have been completely renovated, and the Roman artist who undertook the work declares that he has merely utilised the old materials. The effect is said to be satisfactory.—In GREECE the King is making a tour through his newly-annexed provinces.—In the TRANSVAAL the Volksraad have been debating the Convention with closed doors, and no report of their deliberations has appeared. Communications have been passing between the British Government and the Boer Triumvirate, who, in accordance with instructions from the Volksraad, have expressed an opinion that the terms of the Convention are contrary to the Sand River Treaty, have strongly protested against several clauses, and requested that they might be modified. It is stated that Sir Evelyn Wood has been given full powers to detain all troops, should he judge it advisable.—The trial of the two Boers for the murder of Mr. Barber has resulted in an acquittal.—In AUSTRALIA a serious railway accident has occurred on the Hobson's Bay Railway, owing to the breaking of a wheel tire. Four persons were killed.—At Sydney small-pox is assuming an epidemic character, and as grave complaints have been made against the quarantine regulations, a Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the matter.



THE Queen has been joined at Balmoral by the Princess Louise, while the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Scotland for the south. Her Majesty on Saturday drove with the Princess Beatrice to Glen Gelder Shiel, and entertained the Rev. A. Campbell at dinner, while the three young Princesses of Wales visited the Queen. Next morning, Her Majesty, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, attended Divine Service at Crathie Church, where the Rev. Dr. R. Flint, D.D., officiated, and in the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Lord Napier of Magdala, joined the Royal party at dinner. On Monday the Queen made an excursion to Glenderry with the Princess of Wales and her youngest daughter, and the Princess Beatrice. The Royal party drove by the Linn of Dee to the Derry, where they lunched, and Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales spent some time sketching, while they drove home late in the afternoon *vis à vis* Braemar.—The Queen has sent a special mission to Madrid, to confer the Order of the Garter on the King of Spain.

The Prince and Princess of Wales leave Abergeldie early next week for their promised visit to Folkestone, to open the new Seabrook Promenade, and lay the stone of the Harbour Extension Works, while afterwards the Prince will spend a few days shooting with Lord Rendlesham, at Woodbridge, Suffolk. The Prince had very fair sport during his visit to Lord Fife at Mar Lodge last week, although on one day the wind prevented the shooting party from approaching the deer at all. During the Prince's stay there was a torchlight dance of the gillies and keepers in front of the Lodge, while on Saturday the Princess came over for the day, and the whole party had a picnic at Quoich, the Prince and Princess returning to Abergeldie in the evening. On Tuesday evening the Prince and Princess gave an entertainment, at which Her Majesty, the Princess Louise, and the Princess Beatrice were present. The programme of the evening included a performance of *The Colonel* by Mr. Edgar Bruce and the company of the Prince of Wales's Theatre.—The Prince of Wales will visit the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey, Notts, early next month.

The Princess Louise has again deferred her departure for Canada, and instead of leaving England in the *Parisian* on the 20th inst., as arranged, will wait for the Marquis of Lorne, who is expected to visit England at the end of his North-Western tour. The Princess and Marquis will then go back to Canada together in January for the opening of the Dominion Parliament. The Marquis left Helena, in the State of Montana, on Saturday, on his way back to Ottawa, where he is expected on the 14th inst.—Prince and Princess Christian will return to Windsor from Scotland on the 18th inst.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden made their State entry into Stockholm on Saturday amid great enthusiasm. The bride and bridegroom passed through the Maelar Lake in the Royal yacht between lines of gaily-flagged steamers, and their way through the streets was similarly decked with bunting, flags, and triumphal arches, while at the Castle they were received by the King and Queen, and the Court and town officials. A reception and banquet followed, and the city was illuminated in the evening. When the Crown Prince and Princess travelled by night from Gothenburg to the Castle of Drottningholm, the train is said to have resembled a meteor, as an electric light had been affixed to the last carriage. Emperor William of Germany gave the Prince a wedding present of seven magnificent horses. Since the wedding festivities at Carlsruhe the Grand Duke of Baden has been seriously ill, but he is now much better.—Prince William of Prussia is staying on a shooting visit with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg at Hinteris, in the Tyrol.—The Shah of Persia will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg in April.



**THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT NEWCASTLE.**—On Sunday special services were preached in the various churches of Newcastle and its neighbourhood, and on Monday meetings were held by the Church of England Temperance Society, the Free and Open Church Association, and the Funeral and Mourning Reform Association, and an Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art was opened. The Congress itself began on Tuesday, with Divine worship in the Church of St. Nicholas, at which the Bishop of Manchester preached from Ephesians iii. 8-12 (Revised Version). The inaugural meeting which followed was held in the Town Hall, where the Bishop of Durham delivered an address, bidding his hearers learn, from past scares regarding advances in science, to keep free from distrust and dismay as to the future. This discourse he immediately afterwards re-delivered to an overflow audience in the Philosophical and Literary Institution, the chair in the Town Hall being meanwhile occupied by the Archbishop of York. At the sectional meetings the chief subjects discussed were "The Relation of the Church of England to the Churches in Communion with her in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the Colonies;" "Secularism," which his Grace of York declared to be "Atheistic, Republican, and Malthusian," the practical rendering of which would be "No God, no King, and as few people as possible;" "Spiritualism;" and "The Organisation and Development of Lay Work." On Wednesday the subjects considered were "The Adaptation of the Parochial System of Public Worship to the Requirements of Towns and Rural Districts," the "Relations of Church and State," "Trades Unions and Co-Operation," "The Opium Traffic," and "The Limits Within Which Variations of Ritual may be Permitted," upon which there was a very animated controversy.

**A RELIGIOUS CENSUS.**—The attendance at the various churches and chapels in Newcastle on Sunday morning last was noted by enumerators employed by the *Newcastle Chronicle*, which publishes the following figures as the result. Out of a population of 149,549, only 22,534 attended Divine Service, the percentage of worshippers to population having fallen from 21 per cent. in 1851, to 15 per cent. The Wesleyan Methodists show the largest increase, and the Church of England a decrease of about one tenth. Less than one third of the adult population able to go to church or chapel attended on Sunday morning.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION has this week held its Jubilee meeting at Manchester, about 1,600 delegates from all parts of England and Wales being in attendance. The proceedings opened on Monday evening, when a devotional meeting was held in the Roby Chapel, and a Temperance gathering in the Cavendish Chapel. On Tuesday Dr. Allon, the new President, delivered his inaugural address, choosing as his subject "The Church of the Future," which he confidently predicted would be that which most fully provided for the spiritual needs of mankind. Dr. Stoughton read a paper on "Congregationalism Fifty Years Ago," a resolution was passed condoling with the American nation on the loss of President Garfield; and another acknowledging the great value of



Oct. 8, 1881

the New Version of the Testament, and the goodness of God in permitting its accomplishment, and thanking those who were engaged in the work. A number of representative ministers and laymen from other Evangelical Denominations were then introduced and welcomed. At the business meeting in the afternoon, new orders were passed, providing for the election of a chairman by ballot without previous notice of nomination; and at night the sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown to a crowded congregation; whilst in another building a Welsh meeting was addressed by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., and Dr. Rees, of Swansea. On Wednesday the assembly was occupied with the report of the Jubilee Fund Committee, which stated that about 50,000l. had been collected, and that it was intended to "let loose" upon the country a large staff of lecturers to raise money for the payment of the debt on the churches in England, which amounts to half a million. There were also debates on Church Aid and Home Mission work, the Census, Middle-Class Education, the Marriage Question, and Co-operation of different Denominations in thinly populated districts. In the evening the Public Jubilee Meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, Mr. Colman, M.P., presiding, and Mr. Richard, M.P., the Revs. J. G. Rogers and R. W. Dale being amongst the speakers.

**AN AGNOSTIC EPITAPH.**—A stone has been erected over the grave of Professor Clifford in Highgate Cemetery with the following inscription:—"William Kingston Clifford. Born May 4, 1845; died March 3, 1879. 'I was not, and was conceived; I lived, and did a little work; I am not, and grieve not.'"

**THE REV. S. F. GREEN.**—Mr. Gladstone having been petitioned on the subject of Mr. Green's release, has announced that he has no jurisdiction in the matter.—As a rejoinder to Mr. Green's letter, which we noticed last week, the Archbishop of York has sent to *The Times* the whole of the correspondence between himself and the imprisoned clergyman, believing that to be the best reply that could be given to the charge of not having stated his side of the question.

**A "WHISKY WAR" IN SOUTH LONDON** has been commenced by a section of the Salvation Army. On Saturday night last numerous "squads" of the Army paraded the streets with bands and banners, halting at various places to announce that next day an attack would be made on the "devil's castles" on Sunday, when at one o'clock they again mustered in great force, and, stationing themselves outside the public-houses, began to pray and sing, the bystanders joining in with choruses of their own, whilst the roughs indulged in much ribald "chaff." The Salvationists soon got tired of the strife, the female soldiers retreated first, and were soon followed by the males, some few of whom, however, remained to distribute tracts denunciatory of drinking and smoking.



**NORWICH FESTIVAL.**—The Twentieth Triennial Music Festival of Norfolk and Norwich begins on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. The meeting would appear to enjoy the best chances of success. The programmes are well constructed, and the provincial arrangements made by the new conductor, Mr. Alberto Randegger, both liberally and discreetly adjusted. The first Norwich Festival was held in 1824, so that it is now considerably past its "Jubilee." Its fortunes have been somewhat vacillating; and, indeed, on more than one occasion fears were entertained that it might be given up. The aristocracy and well-to-do gentry of Norwich and its vicinities, however, invariably came up at the critical moment, and the old ship was righted. That the Festival was intended from the beginning to afford timely aid to the principal charities had no doubt some influence in the matter; but a retrospective glance at the programmes on many occasions will suffice to prove that the interests of Art were not kept out of sight, but, on the contrary, seriously regarded in the preparatory deliberations of the General Committee. Into these matters of pure history, however, it would be superfluous to enter; enough that the amateurs and professors of East Anglia have honourably maintained their credit even by the side of the Birmingham Festival and the excellent meetings of the Three Choirs, to say nothing of other institutions, such as those at Leeds, Bradford, and Bristol, which, from time to time, have sprung into existence. It may be added, however, that since the Festivals were first set on foot there have been only three conductors—the late Sir George Smart, the late Professor Taylor (Spohr's enthusiastic worshipper, who brought out *The Fall of Babylon*, of which he had himself made a translation of the original text), and Sir Julius Benedict. Sir Julius first took the *bâton* in 1845 and retained it till 1878, when he directed the performances for the last time. Mr. Randegger, a native of Trieste, one of the most highly esteemed foreign musicians resident among us, is in every respect fitted to occupy the place vacated by his eminent precursor, and his provisions for the meeting which will exhibit Norwich *en pleine fête* during the whole of next week offer marked evidence both of enterprise and judgment. Mr. Randegger has secured an orchestra complete in every department, chosen from among our most widely recognised performers. Its numerical strength is nearly eighty, and the post of leading violin is confided to Mr. J. T. Carodous, whose name is a guarantee for efficiency. The choristers to whom we have been accustomed at Norwich are renowned for fresh voices, persevering study (under the intelligent guidance of Dr. Horace Hill, a local professor of acknowledged talent), and strict attention to their duties. These number over 270, thus giving a rough estimate of the vocal and orchestral force at some 350, ample for all purposes. That to Dr. Bunnett, another local musician and composer enjoying and deserving high repute, should be accorded the coveted and very responsible position of organist, was a matter of course. That the leading vocalists are of the best to be obtained will readily be understood, when it is stated that the sopranos are Madame Albani, now the admitted successor of Thérèse Tietjens in oratorio, Miss Mary Davies, and our half-Anglicised American, Mrs. Osgood; the contralto, Madame Mudie-Bolingbroke; the tenors, Messrs. Edward Lloyd and Barton McGuckin; the basses, Messrs. Frederick King, Brockbank, and Santley. Our great baritone, by the way, is about to appear in a new capacity—that of narrator. The second part of the programme, on Thursday morning, is devoted to the magnificent *Athalie* of Mendelssohn, and Mr. Santley will recite the verbal text which the late Mr. Bartholomew (Mendelssohn's collaborator in *Elijah*, &c.), made out of the German adaptation of Racine. Every one will be glad to welcome him in this exceptional guise. A glance at the programme of the week must suffice. *St. Paul*, Mendelssohn's first oratorio, is set down for Tuesday evening—a proof that Mendelssohn cannot be kept out from these great provincial celebrations, even by those who object to the "hacknied *Elijah*" (!), which, nevertheless, it is to be feared, will haunt them still for a long time to come. Wednesday morning begins with a miscellaneous selection, made up exclusively of good things—for instance, Schubert's unfinished Symphony; a Motet for double choir, with solo quartet, by J. S. Bach; Mr. Ebenezer Prout's admirable concerto in E minor for organ, with orchestral accompaniments (received with such unanimous favour at a Crystal Palace Concert not long since); an "Ave Maria," by Verdi, to Dante's words; and the fine overture to Professor Macfarren's Bristol oratorio, *John the Baptist* (the first of three). The

second part is given to Dr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, *The Martyr of Antioch*, which, produced at the Leeds Festival of 1880, under the direction of its composer, has since been reproduced on various occasions with always increasing success. Wednesday evening is devoted entirely to the *Damnation de Faust* of Berlioz, the enthusiastic reception of which, when performed at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé, would have surprised no one more than Berlioz himself had he been permitted to hear it. On Thursday morning will be introduced the prominent novelty of the Festival, in the shape of a sacred cantata, entitled *St. Ursula*, the music by F. B. Cowen, whose "Scandinavian Symphony" made his name famous in a day. Of this new work, composed expressly for the occasion, the highest expectations are entertained. At present we can only say that his associate, Mr. R. E. Francillon, who also contributed his literary aid in the secular cantata, called *The Rose Maiden*, has selected one of the several versions of the venerable British legend of "St. Ursula and the Eleven Thousand Virgins," which he has handled and modelled for the purposes of music with commendable skill. This much may be gathered from a perusal of the vocal score, already published. The music of Mr. Cowen will have to speak for itself, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, it will do eloquently enough. For Thursday evening we are promised a "grand Symphonic, Operatic, and Ballad Concert," at which two novelties will be brought forward. One of these is a "choral ode," entitled *The Sun Worshipers*, a setting of an English adaptation, by Mr. Charles Newton Scott, of Casimir Delavigne's well-known poem, *Les Adorateurs du Soleil*, the music by Mr. A. Goring Thomas, a student who has won high honours in our Royal Academy, and whose every new composition is now looked forward to with interest by all who care for the progress of the art of music in this "unmusical country." The other is an overture to Shakespeare's *Henry the Fifth*, by Mr. Walter Cecil Macfarren, for many years a distinguished Professor in the same institution, and until he succeeded, in favour of Mr. William Shakespeare, conductor of the orchestra, the duties of which post he undertook upon the resignation of Dr. John Hullah. The symphony at this concert is to be one of the several written by Haydn in the key of E flat. Why, as a specimen of Wagner, the overture to *Rienzi*, one of his least remarkable orchestral works, should have been fixed upon, it is difficult to understand; we may pronounce it, indeed, an unintentional slight to a composer more talked about nowadays, perhaps, than any other composer at any epoch in the history of music. The morning of Friday is absorbed by Handel's (hacknied?) *Messiah*; and the evening will be taken up by another miscellaneous concert, at which a third novelty, in the shape of a "Symphonic Poem," entitled *The Harvest Festival*, from the facile pen of Mr. John Francis Barnett, is a conspicuous feature. Mr. Randegger, thus so liberal to others, has not put down a single composition of his own. Singular reticence! Rare modesty—not quite to be commended. All the concerts are to be given, as usual, in the superb St. Andrew's Hall, of which Norwich is so justly proud.

**ITALIAN OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.**—This house has been opened for a season of a couple of months, during the absence of Mr. Irving and his company, for the performance of operas of the more melodious sort, under the management of Mr. Samuel Hayes. Meyerbeer's *Dinorah* was the opera selected for Saturday last, the opening night, the part of Hoel being very efficiently rendered by Signor Padilla, from La Scala, Milan. The terrors of the timid shepherd Corentino were, perhaps, made a little too broadly comic by Signor Frapollini. Mlle. Marimon, though her voice may have lost something of its freshness, is still a very charming and graceful representative of the heroine. The scenery is excellently painted. Signor Li Calsi is the conductor. *Lucrezia Borgia* was performed on Friday, and *Il Trovatore* was to follow this evening.

**WAIFS.**—Sir Julius Benedict is composing new music for the expected production of *Romeo and Juliet* at Mr. Irving's Theatre.—The 26th series of Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts under the direction of Mr. Manns begins this day week. The symphony chosen for the occasion is Beethoven's in C minor; the special novelty will be the ballet music from M. Gounod's latest opera, *Le Tribut de Zamora*.—The early death of Mr. A. H. Jackson, one of the most talented and promising musicians among the many who have profited by a course of instruction within the walls of our Royal Academy of Music, where he had attained the high position of Professor of Harmony, will be heard of with sincere regret by all who care for the progress of home art. Mr. Jackson was taken ill on the railway, near Crewe, and died shortly after.—Miss Minnie Hauk, with Mr. Mapleson and Signor Arditi, have left England for the United States.—Madame Christine Nilsson has declined all offers for the operatic season at Monte Carlo. The quartet of leading vocalists now consists of Madame Albani, Mlle. Vanzandt, MM. Faure and Maurel.—Both MM. Pasdeloup and Colonne begin their Concerts Populaires in Paris on the 16th inst. M. Lamoureux also announces a series of concerts to commence on the 23rd.



**THE TURF.**—The continuance of most lovely autumn weather and excellent sport made the concluding days of the Newmarket Meeting, last week, as enjoyable as the opening ones, especially to the general body of backers of favourites, who had a pretty good time of it. Dutch Oven, who has now a long row of "brackets" to her name, had no difficulty in beating Red Spectre at equal weights in the Produce Stakes, and Yorkist won the Second Nursery by any number of lengths. The October Handicap produced a field of nine, and was won by Victor Emanuel, the top weight, a performance which seems to enhance Incendiary's prospects in the Cambridgeshire. The most interesting event of the week may fairly be said to have been the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, in which the American three-year-old Foxhall gave 7lbs. and a good beating to Ishmael, and immediately established himself as first favourite for the Cesarewitch. In that race he has 7st. 12lbs. to carry, and as his past performances, including the winning of the Grand Prize at Paris, make him out to be about up to the best three-year-old form, it cannot for a moment be suggested that he is too heavily weighted. In the St. Leger Stakes, on the Friday, Ishmael beat Great Carle and Maskelyne, which further enhanced Foxhall's performance. Warrior was made first favourite for the Moulton Handicap, and won, and Donald Caird followed suit in the Selling Plate. In the Rous Memorial Stakes Dutch Oven was again to the fore, this time at level weights, beating the speedy Nellie. In the concluding Sweepstakes Sir John Astley made another winning mark, his Leghorn beating the evergreen Tower and Sword, who was made first favourite.—The racing of the present week in Scotland, at Nottingham, and Kempton Park has been very fair, but, after all, the chief interest has been in the doings in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire markets. The scratching of Geologist for the former has been a heavy blow to many investors, and general disappointment is felt at the withdrawal of Iroquois, when the prospect of his meeting Foxhall was being anticipated with great interest. These American champions, however, may meet later on, and it is said that both Mr. Keene and Mr. Lorillard are anxious that they should. The latter gentleman will now be represented in the long race by Mistake alone, and it is evident

from the market, at the time of writing, that a very large body of American backers are supporting the four-year-old heavily, and have no real fear of Foxhall. At all events, the Americans will have a strong look-in for the race, and in the Duke of Hamilton's Fidler, it may be almost said there is another dangerous American competitor, as his sire is the Yankee Preakness. The field for the great race next week is not likely to be so large as usual, but certainly it is as full of interest as ever. If it is true as alleged that Mistake is as good as Iroquois at even weights, it does not require a very far-seeing prophet to anticipate that Mr. Lorillard will add our chief handicap to his Derby and Leger victories.—It may be noted that at Nottingham (where, by the way, the meeting is threatened with suppression by the Town Corporation) this week Archer rode in six races, five of which he won, while he only lost the sixth by a head in a field of ten.

**FOOTBALL.**—Each week now will see an increase in the number of matches throughout the country; and we need hardly say that it is only possible here to refer to a few of the most important. The Clapham Rovers and Barnes have played their opening match under Association rules, the Rovers winning by five goals to *nil*.—The Pilgrims have beaten the Old Brightonians by two goals to love; and Darwin on their own ground have been beaten by Eagley.—Stafford and Cheshire have antagonised Association, but a draw was the result, each side making one goal.—In a Rugby game Huddersfield has beaten the Yorkshire Wanderers.—The Old Cheltonians have gone down before the Royal Woolwich Academy, under Rugby laws; and Leeds St. John's have succumbed to York.—Under Association rules the Blackburn Rovers and Bolton Wanderers have played a drawn game at Bolton, no less than 6,000 persons witnessing the contest; and in a Rugby game at Salford, Cheetham has defeated the home team.—A "West End" Association has established a Challenge Cup, to be played for this season, to encourage the game among players at large retail houses, such as Whiteley's, Maples's, Shoolbred's, &c., an excellent movement, to which we take the liberty of bidding hearty success.

**AQUATICS.**—Harry Clasper of Wandsworth, and Henry Audsley, who professionally hails from Waterloo Bridge, rowed a capital race last Monday for 50l. a side, over a course now seldom used, viz., from London Bridge to the Albert Suspension Bridge at Chelsea. What with the turns in the river, fouling their cutters, and other difficulties, the race presented various aspects at various points, but throughout it was a genuine good struggle, which eventually ended in favour of Clasper. It may not be out of place to suggest that Monday's course is quite unsuitable for anything like a first-class race.—The Thames Rowing Club has brought off its annual Senior Sculls, which after a good race were won by R. H. Smith, J. G. Jones being second.—At Neuilly, on the Seine, the Sculling Championship of France, instituted in 1853, has again been contested. M. Lein of Paris, who has won it for five consecutive years, again came in first; M. Wertemann, a Belgian, was second; and Mr. Grove, of the London Rowing Club, third.—After all Hanlan has not yet retired from rowing, but a match for the Championship of the World and 1,000 dols. a side has been actually arranged between him and Ross, to come off on November 15th, St. Louis being probably the *locale* of the contest.—We hear also from over the water that Courtney and Riley have rowed a race on Lake Neahawnta, which resulted in favour of the former, Riley being upset before half the course had been traversed.

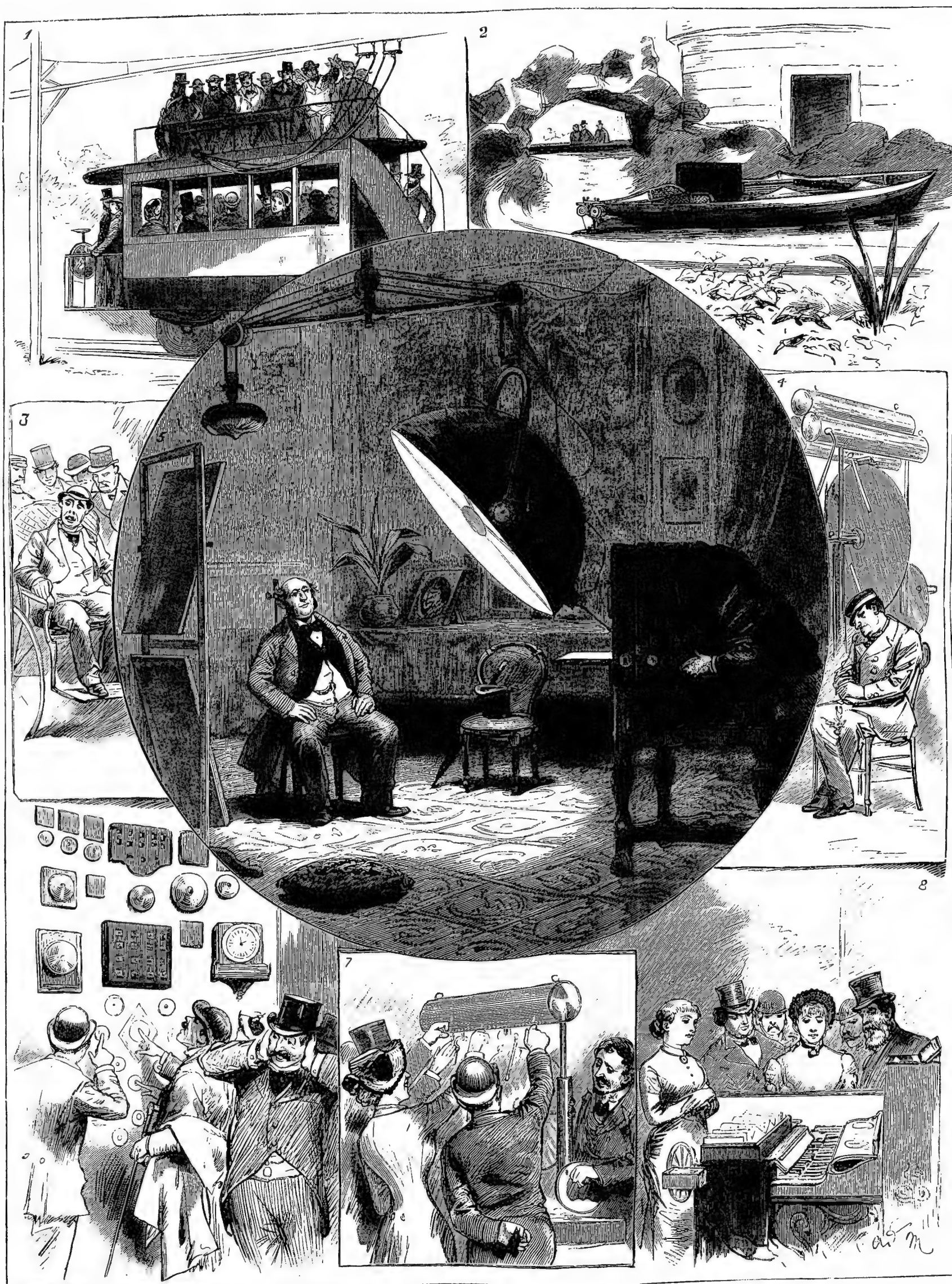
**SWIMMING.**—On Saturday last on Hollingworth Lake, near Rochdale, Captain Mathew Webb and G. A. Jennings, of Tunbridge Wells, swam a Five Hours' Match for 100l. a-side. Webb won by a mile and a half, but some little time before the five hours had expired it was evident that he was becoming benumbed, and that his powers were failing him. A few seconds before the finish he was well nigh insensible, and in danger of drowning; in fact he was got out more dead than alive, and it was a considerable time before he was got fairly round. Jennings, on the other hand, seemed quite unaffected by the long immersion in very cold water.—The 1,000 Yards' Amateur Swimming Championship has been won at Newcastle-on-Tyne by A. Todd, of that town.

**PEDESTRIANISM.**—The "Peds," both amateur and professional, all over the world seem bent on eclipsing "previous records," and most wonderfully are they doing so. On Tuesday last, for instance, at Lillie Bridge W. Griffin, who is not yet twenty years old, in a One Hour Walking Match with F. Franks, fairly walked 8 miles 172 yards, the greatest distance ever walked in an hour.—On the other side of the "herring pond" Mr. Myers has beaten the best amateur records at 200 and 220 yards; and at Medford, Massachusetts, John Powers, a professional, has beaten the 500 yards record.

**HUNTING.**—Her Majesty's Stag-hounds began their season on Tuesday last, the meet, as usual, being at the Royal Hotel, Ascot Heath. There was a fair gathering of equestrians, male and female, and the untried deer gave but a poor run. The "forest" hunting will be continued to the end of this month.

**THE POLICE OF NANTWICH.**—An application made a few days since to the Nantwich magistrates brought to light a curious fact in connexion with the system of police observed in that town. It seems that a young man eligible for the duty applied to a gentleman of considerable local influence to assist him in getting an appointment as constable, but when the papers relating to the rules and regulations of the Nantwich force were forwarded to the candidate he discovered that it was useless for him to take further trouble in the matter, as he was a married man, whereas the chief constable would accept the services of single men only. It was the patron of the would-be policeman who applied to the magistrates on the subject, and it appears that they did not fail to stigmatise the prohibition as monstrous, and expressed it as their opinion that the sooner it was rescinded the better. There are, however, two sides to the questions, and if the Chief Constable of Nantwich has carefully considered the matter in all its bearings, and, more important still, if experience has shown that the exclusion of married men, at all events during the first few years of service, tends to the efficiency of the force, it might be to the public advantage if the plan were allowed a fair trial in the metropolis. It may be that with his mind untroubled with domestic responsibilities, and exempt from the cares and anxieties inseparable from the married state, the policeman being at liberty to give undivided attention to his official duties would so acquit himself that his value as a guardian of the peace would be much enhanced. Moreover, under the Nantwich system the young constable is compelled to only three years of celibacy; after that term of probation he may, with the consent of the authorities, take to himself a wife, and it may be argued that he will be the better fitted for the duties of a husband and a householder after three years of discipline and self-denial. But, after all, very much must depend on the young constable's disposition and inclination and his strength of mind to resist temptation. Even at present it is commonly reported that the policeman on beat is not always proof against the blandishments of cooks and housemaids, and that he is not averse to surreptitious entertainment in our kitchens, and it is just within the bounds of possibility, if it came to be generally known that up to a certain period of service he was warranted single and eligible for matrimony, the spirited competition for his favouring smiles would be so disastrous to the contents of our beer barrels, and the cupboard viands in the cook's keeping, that a stalwart young constable, newly quartered on a quiet neighbourhood, would cause as much consternation amongst the inhabitants as is occasioned in an Indian village when, hard-pressed by hunger, a predatory creature of the forest pays a visit to it.

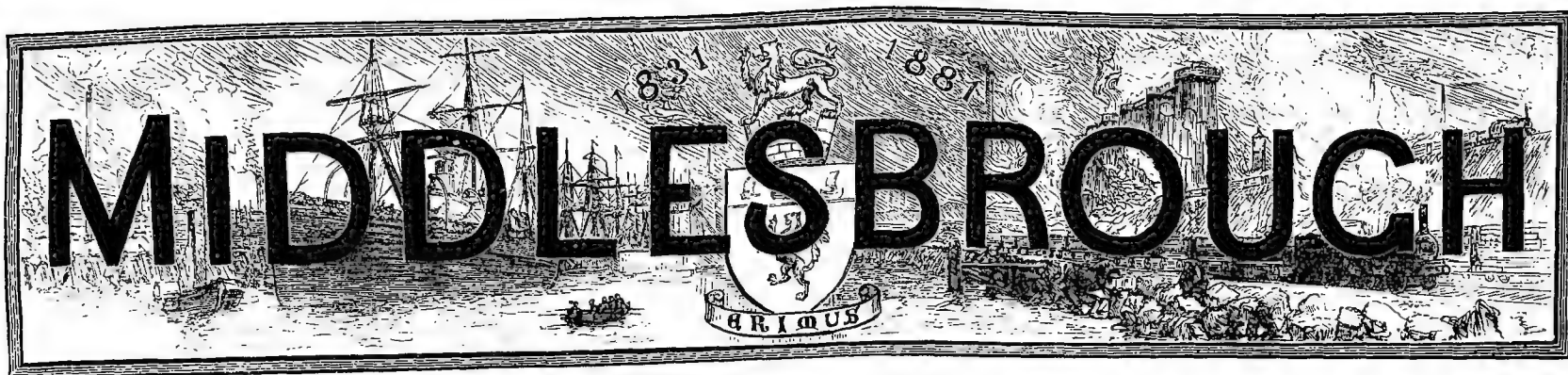




1. The Electric Tramway.—2. The Electric Boat.—3. The Electric Chair.—4. The Powers at Rest.—5. The Photographic Saloon.—6. "Which is Mine?"—7. Sparks.—8. The Electric Musician

THE PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION





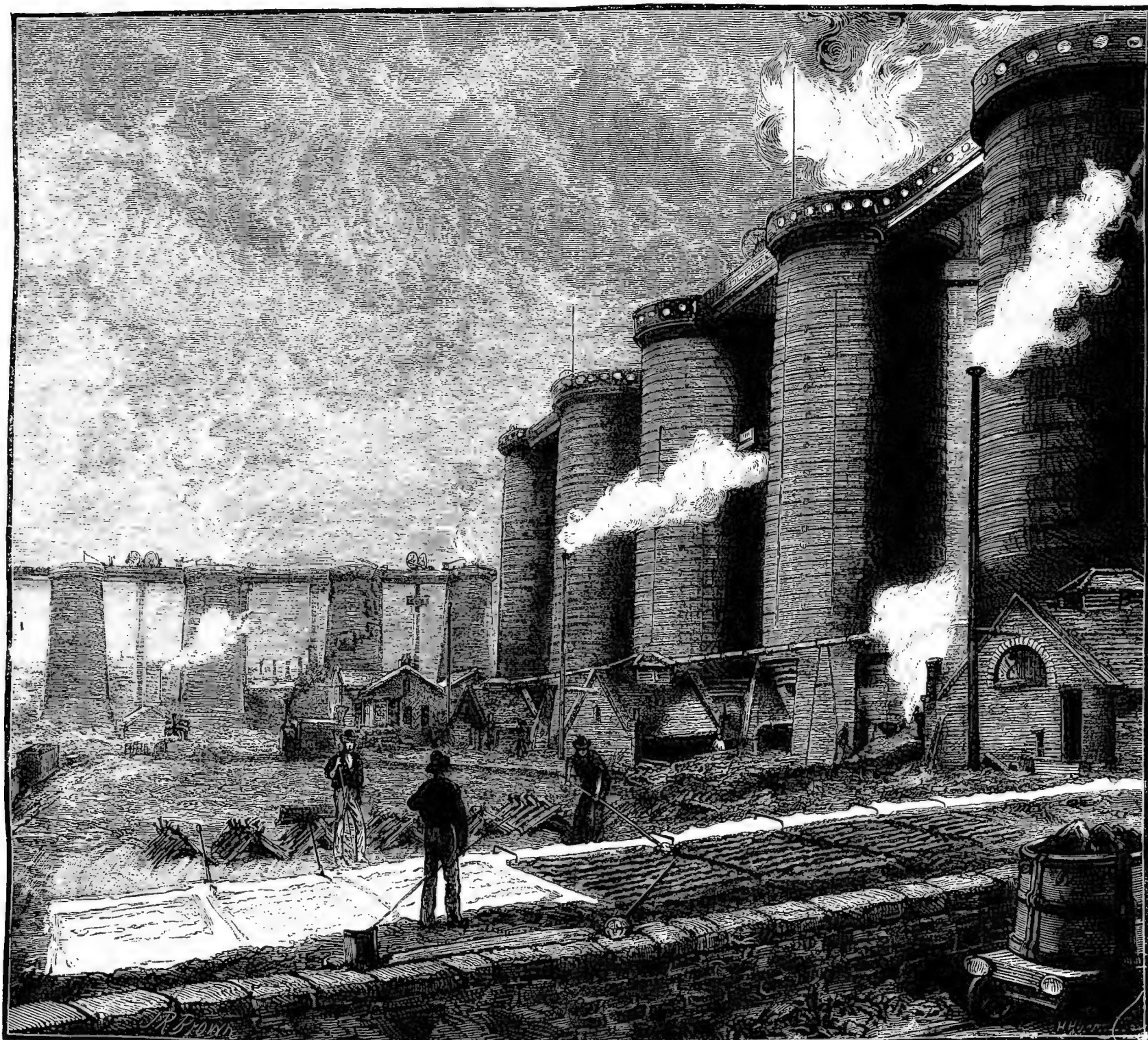
THE FIRST HOUSE

THE town of Middlesbrough has this week celebrated with considerable rejoicing the Jubilee of its existence. On Thursday the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P., which has been raised by public subscription, was announced to take place. The statue is of bronze, and is mounted on a pedestal of granite blocks. Mr. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, is the sculptor. A fitting site has been obtained for the statue opposite the entrance to the Cleveland Club. Portraits of Mr. Joseph Pease and Mr. William Fallows were also presented to the town. A banquet was afterwards held in the Exchange Hall, at which over 500 gentlemen sat down. Amongst those who accepted invitations were Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lord Derwent, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., and

the district Members. The town was illuminated in the evening by the electric light, and the townspeople vied with each other in display of public spirit. The Mayor, Mr. Charles Willman, was an able Master of the Ceremonies.

Middlesbrough is entirely the creation of nineteenth-century enterprise. Archaeologists have tried to find a Past for it, but their earnest efforts have only been indifferently rewarded. When George Stephenson had brought his apparently chimerical notions to triumphant demonstration between the neighbouring towns of Darlington and Stockton, Middlesbrough was without form and void. But almost as magical as "the voice that breathed o'er Eden" was the announcement that steam was efficient as a locomotive power. The bleak uninviting farm and swampy waste, then called Middlesburg, became interesting in the eyes of shrewd Joseph Pease, who beheld in them a fitting site for a port for the embarkation of coal.

In 1828 the idea of Middlesbrough entered the heads of Joseph Pease and six other members of the Society of Friends, and in 1829 the purchase of 500 acres, including the farm just alluded to, was completed, and Middlesbrough, in a rude and crude fashion, had commenced its existence. In strict chronological order the Jubilee ought to have been celebrated in 1879. But in that year the great iron industry of Cleveland was only beginning to emerge from a long-



BLAST FURNACES



continued depression, so the Jubilee was deferred for a more convenient season.

#### EARLY HISTORY

THE dead embers of the past have been carefully raked for antecedents. The search has not yielded much. All that can be proved is that before the centuries of the Christian era entered their teens, a small priory, dedicated to St. Hilda, the wondrous Nun of Whitby, and subordinate to the Abbey at Whitby, existed near the present market-place at Middlesbrough. Indeed, in documents of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, this Priory is referred to merely as a cell. Here a few monks of the Benedictine Order chanted their *aves* and repeated their *paters* in almost unbroken solitude. In its palmy days the cell could not boast more than twelve monks, and at the Dissolution of Monasteries the number had dwindled down to two or three.

The Priory was demolished about 1660, and the farm-house, which is the pivot of Middlesbrough's modern history, was largely built out of the ruins. Perhaps because there was nothing else to preserve, the local etymology has been little interfered with.

The real early history of Middlesbrough commences with the purchase from Mr. William Chilton of the 500 acres before referred to. Up to 1829 Stockton had been the only port of the Tees, the erection of the stone bridge at Stockton, in the middle of the eighteenth century, having cut off the older port of Yarm from communication with the sea. The commerce of Stockton increasing at the commencement of the present century, measures were taken to make the River Tees, a singularly tortuous river, more navigable. Cuts were made which shortened the distance to the sea by some miles, and the channel of the river was deepened. When the line of railway from the South Durham coalfield was completed, the export trade of Stockton marvellously increased. It was then that Mr. Joseph Pease conceived the idea of forming a port nearer the sea. The railway from Darlington and the coalfield was carried over the river, and was opened for traffic to Middlesbrough in 1830. Coals were first shipped from Middlesbrough in December of that year. An improvised town rapidly sprang up, and in ten years the population increased from one family to nearly 5,000 persons. At the Census of 1831 there were 154 persons in Middlesbrough, mainly consisting of navvies and mechanics. At the Census of 1841 the population was 5,463. During those ten years Middlesbrough continued to be a coal port, development taking the shape of dock formation and the opening up of railway communication from the northern bank of the river opposite Middlesbrough. In 1841 the late Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P., in conjunction with his partner, the late Mr. John Vaughan, purchased land at Middlesbrough in order to erect a small ironworks. About the same time a pottery was started, and Middlesbrough began to be recognised as a manufacturing village. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan's venture did not at first appear to meet with much success, and for some years showed no signs of increase. Indeed, the commercial outlook was very gloomy, and the two partners appeared, in the eyes of the world, merely to be struggling against an inevitable doom. It is for their persistence through a long period of disheartening struggles that they are entitled to the admiration and gratitude of the inhabitants of the Middlesbrough of to-day. The dulness of the first decade of the introduction of the iron trade into Middlesbrough may be seen from the fact that the population only increased from 5,463 in 1841 to 7,631 in 1851. But the iron trade in which Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan were then engaged was merely the construction of plates and rails from pig iron brought from other districts.

#### THE DISCOVERY OF THE IRONSTONE

FOR centuries the Cleveland Hills had preserved their secret. It is evident the Romans had extracted iron from the ore, which in Cleveland looks like an unpretentious stone. Heaps of half-smelted iron and dross have been found near to traces of Roman camps in the neighbourhood of Danby and Castleton. But whatever their opinion of Cleveland iron may have been, no value was attached to the ironstone down to a very short time prior to its application by Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan. Of all the lovely spots in England sure the district of Cleveland might claim pre-eminence. From the quaint old town of Whitby, northward to the Tees, the prospect is beautiful yet, and must, before the encroaching hand of man was laid upon it, have been supremely lovely. Hills, half clothed in fir trees and crowned with bonny heather among which hardy mountain sheep browse fearlessly; valleys of rich soil yielding ungrudgingly the fruits of the earth; glimpses of the sea dotted with many a sail; picturesque hamlets sheltered from the sweeping ocean blasts; noble baronial halls in settings of unrivalled verdure; an atmosphere so pure, so bracing, as almost to possess the power of rejuvenescence. Such was Cleveland before the modern Iron Age. But although it is a mistake to suppose that the existence of ironstone in Cleveland was unknown, nobody had any conception that the hills were practically solid masses of ironstone. And if that knowledge had been general it would have caused no excitement. The Cleveland ironstone was looked upon as worthless. In 1811 and in 1836 samples were sent for testing to ironmakers on the Tyne, who laughed it to scorn as the most veritable rubbish. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan had built blast furnaces at Witton Park, near the centre of the county of Durham in 1846, hoping to get iron ore in that neighbourhood. In 1848 they sent a few hundred tons of Cleveland stone there to be smelted; and, satisfied with the results, they set about obtaining a supply of this ore. It was not, however, until 1850 that Mr. John Vaughan, in company with Mr. John Marley, an engineer, discovered the main seam of ironstone while out one day prospecting. When that was discovered the firm took measures to secure it, and with bold hearts started on the pathway to fortune. They speedily erected blast furnaces at Middlesbrough, and their example was very soon followed by capitalists from other parts. The population of 7,631 in 1851, was converted into one of 18,892 in 1861.

#### THE GROWTH OF MIDDLESBROUGH

BEFORE proceeding to trace the development of the Cleveland iron trade to its present gigantic proportions, attention should be paid to the growth of the town from 1841. In 1841 Middlesbrough consisted of a street running parallel to the river, and three others running at right angles from it. A small body of Town Commissioners was appointed in that year to control local affairs. In 1853 a Charter of Incorporation was granted, and the late Mr. Bolckow was elected the first Mayor.

As soon as the smelting of iron was commenced in Middlesbrough a large influx of population set in. Agricultural labourers from the Midland and Southern counties, Welsh ironworkers, and Irishmen ready to turn their hands to anything, took up their abode in Middlesbrough.

In seeking a motto for the town to accompany the Corporation arms the authorities stumbled upon the word "Erimus," which was forthwith adopted. This motto, although somewhat boastful, was exceedingly appropriate. Hopefulness has from the beginning been one of the leading characteristics of Middlesbrough. When the new Corporation, in 1853, consisting of sixteen members, took the helm of local government, it found an arduous task before it. The town had grown wonderfully, and the demand for building sites was incessant. A plan was at once adopted which laid out streets in systematic order. There are no crooked lanes in Middlesbrough; and it becomes at once evident even to a stranger that the greater part of the town had, like the City of Eden, been

sketched on paper before it was built. The early architecture of the town was somewhat fanciful, and not unlike the suggestions of "ornamental turnpikes" and "classical lamp-posts" which Mr. Pecksniff made to his pupils. Later efforts have, however, more than compensated, and Middlesbrough now possesses more handsome buildings than any other town of a similar size.

The last census revealed in the Parliamentary borough a population of over 70,000. The motto "Erimus," adopted in 1853, when the utmost population was 10,000, was not far wrong. The Town Council now consists of forty members. There is a large Borough Bench of Magistrates and a Stipendiary, and steps will shortly be taken to secure Borough Sessions and a Recorder. The municipal borough has a police force numbering sixty-four.

Everything in Middlesbrough is done on a large scale. The men upon whom public offices devolve are mostly men engaged in extensive business concerns. There is not and never was a vestige of Vestry spirit in the town. Probably the municipal expenditure has been too lavish, and it is undeniable that costly blunders have been made. But on the whole the result of the tactics pursued by the governing bodies has been beneficial.

Fifty years ago Middlesbrough was not mentioned in the smallest type on the largest maps. Besides being an important borough, it is now a Poor Law Union, and has recently been formed into a Coroner's district, the Coroner appointed being Mr. J. T. Belk, the clerk to the Borough magistrates.

#### MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS

IT is not merely by the growth of the town in population that its importance can be fully estimated. The public works which have been carried out during the last twenty-five years afford an even more reliable gauge. Mr. Joseph Pease and his colleagues in the purchase of the site on which Middlesbrough now stands became denominated the "Middlesbrough Owners," probably for the sake of brevity, in the agreements and conveyances of land. The Middlesbrough Owners exercised a patriarchal influence over the bantling town. They looked after the education of the young, and took measures for giving an air of civilisation to the place. They lighted the town with gas, and taught it its first lessons of ambition. At that time the situation of the town, hemmed in by swamps, was not calculated to improve the health of the inhabitants.

The task of draining such a town was an arduous undertaking. In 1854, the new Corporation commenced to provide a system of drainage, the work being carried out at the joint cost of the Town Council and the Middlesbrough Owners. The Town Council's share of the cost was 5,800*l.* In 1872, when the town had increased in population by 500 per cent., new drainage works were projected. These are not yet completed, but already 78,850*l.* have been spent upon them.

In 1856 the Corporation purchased the gas works from the Middlesbrough Owners, paying for them 18,201*l.* Since that time the works have been enormously enlarged, as may be judged from the fact that the capital account has been increased to 112,699*l.* The income of the gasworks was 7,054*l.* for the first year after the purchase. Last year it was 28,654*l.* The price charged to consumers is now only 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 feet, with an exceedingly liberal discount on prompt payment of accounts.

After the opening up of the iron trade at Middlesbrough by Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, Messrs. Bell Brothers purchased land on the north bank of the River Tees over against Middlesbrough, and erected blast furnaces there. Their works have now reached an enormous size, and a large colony has sprung up there. Many hundreds of their workmen, however, live in Middlesbrough, and the question of ferrying these men to and from their work became one of serious import. There are two insurmountable obstacles to the construction of a bridge, the first being the flatness of the banks, the next the obstruction to shipping. Over 19,000*l.* have been spent on ferry works, and a horse and cart ferry is now established.

Upon cemeteries and markets over 30,000*l.* have been spent, and some time ago the Corporation purchased land for the erection of public buildings at a cost of over 15,000*l.*

But by far the most gigantic undertaking was the purchase, in conjunction with the town of Stockton, of the waterworks and powers of the Stockton and Middlesbrough Water Company. This undertaking belonged to a company mainly composed of members of the Society of Friends in Darlington, who had obtained the monopoly of water supply. They drew their stores from the Tees at a comparatively unpolluted point, and after passing the water through filters, sent it down in pipes from Darlington to Stockton and Middlesbrough, the latter place being sixteen miles from the reservoirs. Their dividends were of the snuggest, and the water they supplied was wholesome, though frequently discoloured by the peat-beds which abound in many parts of the River Tees. The enormous development of the district compelled the Water Company to go to Parliament to seek extended powers of pumping from the River Tees. Some ardent spirits in Middlesbrough raised the cry that the water supplied by the Company was practically "diluted sewage." They communicated their enthusiasm to Stockton. The two towns grew exceedingly angry with the Water Company. Parliamentary fights became fast and furious. Aldermen and Councillors went up to St. Stephen's to give evidence against the water, which they took up in bottles to show hon. members what vile stuff the mercenary Quakers forced down their throats. In the end the two Corporations ousted the Water Company, obtaining compulsory powers of purchase of their works, and Parliamentary sanction to a scheme involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds. The cost of the purchase of the existing works was settled by arbitration, and when it was found that merely to continue supplying the "diluted sewage" which the Water Company had supplied, the two towns were committed to a cost of about 850,000*l.*, the blessings of pure water were at a discount directly. The position has, however, been fairly faced, and the Water undertaking is managed by a Board, composed of members of the Town Councils of Stockton and Middlesbrough. In order to improve the water supply, the Board has commenced negotiations which will involve a further expenditure of 150,000*l.* When it is remembered that the joint population of Middlesbrough and Stockton is only about 120,000, the expenditure of a million sterling on one undertaking will be acknowledged to be a work of great magnitude.

A proof of the enormous vitality of the district will be at once admitted when it is shown that the weight of these gigantic undertakings is scarcely felt. Enough has been said to prove that, so far as municipal public works is concerned, Middlesbrough is in the van of progress.

#### THE RIVER TEES

BEFORE devoting attention to the public institutions of Middlesbrough, reference should be made to the metamorphosis which has passed over the Tees in recent years. Sir Walter Scott was enamoured of the "silver Tees," which in his days sprawled lazily onward to the sea, of very little use as a navigable channel. Although possessing, from its numerous tributaries and the nature of its basin, a great scouring power, the natural obstacles to navigation were numerous. The currents were dangerous, the course of the river was tortuous, and a great rock stretched right across the estuary so as to make it feasible in some states of the tide to wade over. Sailing vessels were days and sometimes weeks in getting from the sea to Stockton, and it is not therefore matter for wonder that, as other ports on the North-East coast were opened out, the shipping trade of Stockton declined. Early in the present century steps were taken, as before mentioned, to shorten the distance from

Stockton to the sea by making cuts. But it was not until Middlesbrough had come into existence, and become conscious of its power and capabilities, that the river was effectually dealt with. The government of the Tees is vested in a Commission which is now constituted of representatives from the Corporations of Middlesbrough and Stockton, and representatives of the commercial and shipping interests of both ports.

Powerful dredgers are constantly at work deepening the channel, training walls have been constructed of the refuse from the blast furnaces, and hundreds of acres of land redeemed in consequence; the rock across the estuary has been removed by the operations of the Diamond Rock Boring Company, and a gigantic breakwater has been thrown out from the southern bank of the estuary. The river is now a wide and safe highway, up and down which vessels of 4,000 tons burthen steam with ease and safety. The expenditure upon the river has been enormous. But the burden of taxation which now presses somewhat heavily upon the shipping interest will grow lighter as the prosperity of Middlesbrough increases. Mr. Fallows, a venerable member of the Tees Conservancy Commission, says that from 1859 to 1877 1,356,628 tons of slag were employed, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, in the construction of training walls alone. From 1854 to 1877 over 7,000,000 tons of mud and stone were taken out of the bed of the river at a cost of 116,283*l.* Dredging is still proceeding vigorously. About four million tons of slag have been used in the construction of the breakwater, which so far has cost over a quarter of a million sterling, and is yet unfinished. The task of forming this breakwater has been severer than the labours of Hercules. The reader will have gathered from preceding remarks that slowness is not one of the characteristics of Middlesbrough, and when it is said that it is now twenty years since the breakwater was commenced, and it is yet unfinished, it will be seen that there must have been serious difficulties to contend with. The fact is that the violent gales which prevail throughout the winter on the North-East coast destroyed the breakwater almost as rapidly as it was formed. At last the engineer to the Commissioners, Mr. J. Fowler, hit upon a plan of making a framework of piles and concrete, which protected the slag embankment until it had time to form. It is intended to place a lighthouse at the end of the breakwater when completed. A shorter breakwater has been commenced for the southern bank of the Tees, and when that is completed the estuary of the Tees will practically be a harbour of refuge. The Tees is absolutely freer from dangers to navigation than the Tyne, although but a quarter of a century ago it was full of traps for unwary mariners. Both Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote, the former in 1862, and the latter in 1875, have visited Middlesbrough and the Tees. The fortunes of the Tees Conservancy Commission have not suffered from the personal inspection of their works by two Chancellors of the Exchequer. The fact is that but for the considerable financial capacity displayed by the Chief Clerk of the Commission, Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P., the great undertakings which have made the river navigable for the largest merchant ships could not have been carried out without intermission through the periods of bad trade that have visited the district. The Public Works Loan Commissioners have advanced large sums on loan for the construction of the river works at low interest.

#### THE INDUSTRIES

SINCE the commencement of the working of Cleveland ironstone in 1850 about 150 million tons have been consumed. It is computed that the districts now opened out will, at the present rate of consumption, suffice for a hundred years—or, in other words, that 500 million tons of workable ironstone still exist in parts of the Cleveland Hills which are already mined. There is also abundance of ironstone in districts which have not yet been opened out. Middlesbrough, as the metropolis of the Cleveland iron trade, is, therefore, secure of a long innings. The district of the Cleveland Iron masters' Association takes in an area considerably wider than that of Middlesbrough; but as the pig-iron trade is essentially connected with Middlesbrough as its head-quarters, it is unnecessary to attempt to treat the question sectionally. In that district there are 166 blast furnaces, 117 of which are now working. Every furnace requires the labour of 50 men to attend to it, about 70 miners to hew ironstone for it, 60 colliers to work coal for it, 25 cokemen and labourers to prepare and despatch coke for it, and, at a mild computation, 10 quarrymen to obtain limestone to help in the calcining of the ironstone. The blast furnaces now in operation, therefore, afford the means of subsistence to 25,000 men and their families. By every furnace which is lighted or blown out 205 bread-winners are affected. The 166 furnaces referred to represent a cost of about 4¼ millions sterling, apart from the concurrent expenditure on mines and collieries, to supply them with working material. Last year the furnaces produced 2,510,853 tons of pig-iron. The average selling price, taking all qualities, may be reckoned at 40*s.* a ton, so that it will be seen that iron of the market value of 5,000,000*l.* sterling was produced. These figures will sufficiently illustrate the large dimensions of the pig-iron trade of Cleveland. The district of Cleveland is now studded over with populous villages, peopled by miners, and in spots where fifty years ago the smuggler landed his contraband goods with impunity small towns, lighted by gas, and possessing many of the attractions of large communities, are now existent. The importance of Middlesbrough as a port will be seen from the fact that last year 960,381 tons of pig-iron alone were shipped to all parts of the world.

Pig-iron is, after all, but the raw material. Its manufacture into plates for iron ship-building, bars, angles, and rails requires an even greater expenditure of labour and capital. The stranger entering Middlesbrough by night, and glancing across that part known as "The Marshes," which consists almost wholly of land reclaimed from the river, will be struck with amazement at the lurid lights emitted by furnace and forge. Well nigh 600,000 tons of manufactured iron were produced last year.

The steel trade, which has recently become domiciled in Middlesbrough, deserves more attention than it can here receive. It ought not to be forgotten that in Middlesbrough the process of making Bessemer steel from common iron ore, known all over the world as the Thomas-Gilchrist process, was originated. That process has revolutionised the iron and steel trades throughout the world, and a great deal of the present prosperity of those trades is due to the discovery of the means of eliminating the deleterious element of phosphorus from the pig-iron when in a state of fusion. Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., Limited, the owners of the gigantic concerns which Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan originated, have always led the van. In 1876 they put down a magnificent plant for steel-making at Eston, in the Parliamentary Borough of Middlesbrough. Being the owners of mines of rich hæmatite ore in Spain, they brought over this ore in their own ships, smelted it in their own furnaces, turned it into steel while molten, and without allowing it once to cool delivered it in the shape of steel rails, which their own ships again conveyed to Germany, Italy, or India. The General Manager of the Company, Mr. E. W. Richards, is a gentleman to whom the industrial world is deeply indebted. For many years the "wise and prudent" of the scientific world had endeavoured to solve the problem of how to make poor iron into good steel, but without success. It was suddenly revealed virtually to babes, for Messrs. Thomas and Gilchrist are both very young men. Mr. Richards entered into their plans, and helped them to test their apparently wild theories. Soon it became noised abroad that the manufacture of steel from Cleveland iron was experimentally a success. Then Mr. Richards determined to test the process on a large commercial scale involving an outlay of thousands of pounds.



Oct. 8, 1881

Suffice it to say that success beyond the most sanguine anticipations has been the result. Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., have taken their place among the greatest steel-makers of the world, and Mr. Thomas and Mr. Gilchrist are ranked amongst men of whom the world is proud. Two fine, high-principled young fellows they are, who deserve the honour and success which has been accorded to them. Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., are now turning out between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of steel rails per week. Their Eston steel works, long before their recent magnificent additions, were spoken of by competent authorities as the finest in the world. They are now, notwithstanding the rapid strides which have been made by Continental firms, unrivalled in the completeness of their arrangements. It would be strange if any other iron and steel producing centre could compete with Middlesbrough in a fair and open market. And of all firms in Middlesbrough, that of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. possesses the greatest advantages. The ironstone mines are just behind the furnaces.

The iron-stone, *i.e.*, the ore, is put into the blast furnace, and smelted by the application of hot blast to the coke with which the ore is mixed. As the ore melts the metallic part of it sinks to the bottom of the furnace, and is tapped, *i.e.*, run off, either into the "pig-beds" of an ordinary furnace, *i.e.*, moulds in sand, where it cools in the form of a short thick bar, called a "pig," or, as at Eston, it runs molten into a sort of wagon arranged below the furnace. In this last case it is conveyed by an engine to a point underneath the converter. The receiver is then lifted off its wheels, and elevated on a platform to the mouth of the receiver, which is swung round to meet it. The metal, still molten—for the process does not take ten minutes—is then subjected to the blowing of air through it. Some oxide of iron is put in the converter, and it is the peculiar quality of the Thomas-Gilchrist basic-lining of the converter which grips the phosphorus and prevents it when once driven by the blast from again falling into the molten metal, as it would do but for the counter attraction. When the phosphorus is expelled a small quantity of "spiegeleisen," *i.e.*, iron in which the chemical ingredients of steel exist in large quantities, is added to restore the waste caused by the blast, and the metal, which is then *liquid steel*, is poured into ingot moulds, from the converter, not from the furnace.

The virtue of the process is mainly in the basic lining of the converter, but as to the improvements which have been introduced Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. are now wisely silent, as "the foreigner" has displayed great aptitude for profiting by their experience. Middlesbrough is only really beginning its existence. With the enormous advantages which the capacity for steel-making has afforded it, the probabilities are that by the time another census comes round it will almost have doubled its present large population.

The iron ship-building trade is of great importance to Middlesbrough. Messrs. R. Dixon and Co. have built some of the finest merchant ships that have ever swum. Their yard, which covers more than ten acres of land, affords occupation to over 1,550 hands, and last year they turned out ships the tonnage of which was 25,000 tons. Five or six years ago they constructed a Government frigate, the *Turmaline*, which is now on the South African station, and at present they are engaged upon two composite gun-boats, *H.M.S. Dolphin* and *H.M.S. Wanderer*. A Rotterdam mail steamer, a China tea steamer, and vessels for Dutch owners are also now in course of construction.

Many smaller trades auxiliary to the iron trade are becoming located in and about Middlesbrough. The North-Eastern Railway Company are intending to put down repairing shops there.

The existence of salt in the neighbourhood of Middlesbrough has long been known. But it is not improbable that active measures will shortly be taken to utilise the knowledge. Already chemical works have a good standing in Middlesbrough, and the town is noted for aniline dyes and "Epsom" salts.

Not the least interesting of the products of Middlesbrough is the utilisation of the slag, *i.e.*, the refuse or cinder from the blast furnaces. Capital concrete and bricks have recently been made out of it, and a fleecy material, not unlike wool, which is very useful for packing boilers.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR a new town Middlesbrough is singularly abreast of the times. It possesses a noble public park of eighty acres, the gift of the late Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P., which it is estimated cost the donor 35,000*l.*; a magnificent Infirmary: an Exchange which, for architectural pretensions and size, will rival any in the kingdom; a new railway station, upon which the North-Eastern Railway Company have spent 150,000*l.*; and large docks fitted with the most modern appliances for loading and unloading vessels. It has six churches and several church mission rooms; a Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral; about a dozen chapels; a splendid Free Library, and two news rooms; a High School, and the most complete arrangements for elementary education. About 10,500 children attend elementary schools in the municipal borough alone. The School Board possess an Industrial School with accommodation for between sixty and seventy children, who are carefully trained and educated, and whose happy, healthy, faces bear ample testimony to the value of the work of regeneration which the school is carrying out. The Workhouse which was recently erected cost 48,000*l.* There is an excellent system of tramway and steamboat communication. Two high-class clubs, the Cleveland and the Erimus, number about 550 members. There are two daily newspapers, the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* and the *Daily Exchange*, and three weeklies, *i.e.*, the *News*, the *Gazette*, and the *Exchange*. The *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, the *York Daily Herald*, and the *Northern Echo*, district papers of considerable importance, have branch offices in Middlesbrough. There are numerous handsome buildings belonging to private firms, and in the suburbs of the town are many "eligible mansions." In some streets and roads trees have been planted though the smoke and sulphur-laden atmosphere is inimical to their growth. Even in the hotels and restaurants the advancement of the town is seen. In no town or city in the kingdom can a dinner be served up better or cheaper than in Middlesbrough, and the public banquets which are frequently provided are princely in their magnificence.

It was in Middlesbrough that the Iron and Steel Institute, an association of international importance, had its beginning. The Duke of Devonshire was the first president, and delivered the inaugural address at Middlesbrough. The late Mr. John Jones, who for many years was Secretary to the Institute, was the projector of the scheme. The Institute has visited Middlesbrough once since its formation.

It should also be mentioned that Middlesbrough possesses a Literary and Philosophical Society which has recently done much to help the spread of education by bringing scientific lecturers to the town. On two occasions it has held excellent Fine Art Exhibitions and a third on a larger scale is preparing.

#### MR. JOSEPH PEASE

MR. JOSEPH PEASE was one of those grand men whom the North Country has during the present century produced in sufficient numbers to make an abiding reputation for it. He was the son of the projector of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, Edward Pease, the man who took George Stephenson by the hand when Geordie was considered by the wise ones to be more than a little mad. Joseph Pease was born in 1799, the period of revolution. In his youth he served a full apprenticeship under his father to the trade of woollen manufacturing. He was the valued coadjutor of

his father in the projection of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and ere he was thirty had become, as before mentioned, the principal purchaser of the Middlesbrough Estate. His name will be inseparably connected with the fortunes of Middlesbrough because, although his idea was merely to form a coal port, he laid well and truly the foundations of the present large and increasing town. But besides being important as a great industrial pioneer, much interest attaches to his name, inasmuch as he was the first Quaker who sat in Parliament. On the General Election after the Reform Bill of 1832 he was elected as senior Member for South Durham, and sat without intermission until 1841, when he voluntarily resigned his seat. The firm of colliery owners, coke makers, and fire-brick manufacturers which he founded grew during his lifetime to vast proportions, and now, under the presidency of his eldest son, Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., is one of the mightiest among the many mighty concerns in the North Country. Mr. Pease having lived a godly, sober, and righteous life, ended his days at the ripe age of seventy-three, his death occurring when the town of Middlesbrough was in its full glory, during the years of splendid trade which succeeded the Franco-German War. He fully appreciated his responsibilities as a pioneer, and with a fostering hand cared for the education of the people, and their moral as well as material advancement.

#### MR. H. W. F. BOLCKOW

MR. BOLCKOW, born seven years later than Mr. Pease, was destined to carry on the history of Middlesbrough. He was one of those fortunate beings to whom the great boon of a "little capital" was granted. And he was born exactly at the time when capital was the most powerful lever in the world. Fortune was kind, and at a time when his capital had increased to respectable proportions he met Mr. John Vaughan, and either with careful discrimination or intuitive faith he determined to take him into partnership, and to risk his all on what appeared a forlorn hope. From that moment Mr. Bolckow's history becomes the history of Middlesbrough, and has, therefore, already been frequently commented upon in the course of this sketch. Mr. Bolckow's death was too recent to admit of any criticism of his character. But it may be said that in every way he recognised the obligations which wealth secured from the toil of workers imposes. His benefactions have made Middlesbrough famous. The park alone was a gift which none but a man with a large heart would have thought of. It is beautifully laid out, and situated on a breezy upland commanding a full view of the far-famed Roseberry Topping, a conical shaped hill, and the hill upon which a gaunt obelisk to the memory of Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator, is placed. The park contains three mementoes of noteworthy visits, namely, three trees planted at different dates by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Stafford Northcote. The park was opened in August, 1868, by the Duke of Connaught, then the boy-Prince Arthur. Mr. Bolckow also built elementary schools at a cost of 7,000*l.*, at a time when school buildings on such a splendid scale were unknown, and when the task of superintending the education of the young was left to individual effort. Marton Hall, which Mr. Bolckow erected on the site of an old country hall which was burnt down, is one of the show palaces of the country, although it is a regular residence. It is situated in the village of Marton, itself a lovely spot, with the Cleveland Hills for background and for an outlook, sufficiently removed to be free from the effects of the smoke, the town of Middlesbrough, and the wide stretch of the Tees. The hall is surrounded by a deer park. Mr. Bolckow was fond of collecting pictures, and some of the choicest specimens of Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Faed, Frith, Wilkie, Cox, Turner, MacIse, and other knights of the dainty art are hung in the noble galleries of Marton. The village of Marton was the birth-place of Captain Cook, the man who opened up the distant places of the world to the commerce of Englishmen. A relic of him is still preserved, in the shape of an old pump, which stands near the site of the house in which he was born. Middlesbrough was created a Parliamentary borough by the Reform Act of 1868, and Mr. Bolckow was unanimously chosen first member. He was again elected in 1874, though after opposition, and occupied the seat till his death, in 1878, at the ripe age of seventy-two.

#### MR. JOHN VAUGHAN

IT is scarcely possible to separate the story of Mr. Vaughan's life from that of Mr. Bolckow. He was originally one of the toilers of the earth, having occupied the position of an ordinary labourer. By degrees he became a roller in an ironworks, and at the time he made the acquaintance of Mr. Bolckow he was manager of the works of Messrs. Losch, Wilson, and Bell at Newcastle. Beyond occupying on one occasion the position of Mayor of Middlesbrough he did not come to the front in a public capacity, and his death occurred in 1868, at the age of sixty-nine. He left behind him property of the value of about a million sterling. His attention was continually devoted to improvements in the works of the firm, which became more and more noted, and which now are the wonder of the world. The limited liability company to which they now belong employs about 10,000 hands in collieries, ironstone mines, furnaces, ironworks, and steelworks.

#### MR. W. FALLOWS

THIS gentleman, now in his eighty-fourth year, is the one connecting link between the Middlesbrough of to-day and the primeval days, when no such town existed. Mr. Fallows, who, beyond the infirmity of deafness, scarce seems to feel the hand of Time, had attained to man's estate long before the Stockton and Darlington Railway was projected, or Middlesbrough even thought of. He then resided in Stockton. He was, perhaps, the earliest settler in Middlesbrough, and has always been looked upon as an authority on points of local history. In fact, he is now viewed as a kind of walking encyclopædia; and, possessing a keen, vivid memory, he is able to give chapter and verse on almost any local question. He has occupied the position of Mayor, and is now an active member of the School Board and the most assiduous member of the Tees Conservancy Commission, in which important Corporation he occupies the position of Chairman of the Works Committee. An arrangement was contemplated by which he might have been elected Mayor for the purposes of the Jubilee, but he shrank from the arduous undertaking.

T. H. NORTH



A TERRITORIAL ARISTOCRACY.—The finally prevailing result of a movement may not always be perfectly foreseeable by the promoters of the movement itself. In the present day of agitations for English Land Acts, for peasant proprietorships, and for "an abolition of the land monopoly," it is generally assumed that the position and influence of the aristocracy are directly challenged by these movements, and may even be overthrown. It never seems to strike the reforming party that the outcome of their enterprise may differ wonderfully from the ideas of its inception. To make landlords reside on their estates more than in times past, to put a premium on their being themselves able to farm at a pinch, to

bring before them the eminent profit of being their own land managers may do good in a way hitherto unappreciated. We shall not be the worse for an increase in the number of gentlemen farmers, nor will the country interest be weakened if our landowners come to establish their younger brothers, their cousins, their nephews, and their own sons, in good farms on their own estates. The over-crowded state of the professions will work concurrently in the same direction as discontent among the present class of tenant farmers; so likewise will the great restriction of patronage and the general insistence on competitive examination. Cheap land and freedom of cultivation may do something to resuscitate the yeoman or farming-freeholder class, only the new type would rather be of the cadets of good race turned to agriculture, than of industrious peasants raised to a free position while retaining their old vocation of tilling the soil.

A SERIOUS LANDSLIP has recently occurred at the side of the River Severn, near Broseley. One of the hills bordering the river at this point has given way, falling towards the river and carrying with it the Severn Valley Railway, which runs through the hill. The slip is made still more serious by the fact that at one spot, near Jackfield, the river has been so narrowed by the fall of earth as to be scarcely navigable. It is believed that the cause of the slip is a stratum of blue clay at the foot of the hill, and near the bed of the river, which the perpetual current of the river washes away, thus bringing down the hill. The land is still slipping, and a church is now in imminent danger of being overwhelmed. It is difficult to the non-professional mind to imagine how a matter of this sort can be set right, yet the local engineers are offering to stop this and any future slip for 5,000*l.*, and even less.

RENT REDUCTIONS.—The Duke of Sutherland has munificently reduced the rents of the tenants of his sheep farms 50 per cent.—Mr. Digby, a wealthy Dorsetshire landowner, has just granted rent remissions equal to 10,000*l.* a year.

MR. DUCKHAM, M.P., ON LOCAL CUSTOMS.—In reference to a local trespass case the other day Mr. Duckham said, "Custom in Herefordshire not only gives the entire hedge to the owner of the land on which it stands, but also gives a yard from the centre for a ditch, and if the owner chooses to enclose his land with a permanent fence, he claims and encloses that land. But in Pembrokeshire the centre of hedges is considered the boundary, and it is imperative upon the occupiers of the land on either side to maintain the fence, and each is equally liable to the other for damage done by stock trespassing in consequence of the fence being insufficient. Similar customs prevail in Cornwall and North Devon."

CATTLE.—The efforts of North of England agriculturists and dealers to obtain freedom for the removal of cattle into Scotland during the autumn months have been rewarded with some success. By new Privy Council order animals may be moved into Scotland subject to these conditions: the premises must not be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the license of the local authority of the district in Scotland to which the animals are sent must be obtained, which license shall not be granted unless satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the animals have either been bred on the farm or premises from which they are to be removed, or have been pastured or fed thereupon for at least one month; that they have not been exposed in any market, fair, or any exhibition; and that they are not affected with the disease, nor have been in contact with affected animals.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.—It is something to have gained a new flower, and it is something to get the popular verdict over to the side of nature and good taste. It is therefore with much heartiness that we congratulate the lovers of the garden who have introduced and popularised the single dahlia in its variety of lovely hues. Were it not that Government officials only exist to be grumbled at, we would thank Mr. Shaw-Lefevre for his treat of single dahlias in Hyde and Battersea Parks. There are those amongst us who remember when single dahlias were common enough, and so the present taste is properly to be ranked among the many revivals of the day. The single dahlias of the last generation, however, were not the beautiful flowers that the gardening art now rears. During the past week a fine show of single dahlias has been open free at Mr. Cullingworth's, in the Cromwell Road, South Kensington. The bed in Hyde Park is between Apsley House and the Serpentine, north of Rotten Row.

LILY GROWERS are complaining that during the past season there has been a most discouraging prevalence of "spot" and other forms of disease. *Lilium auratum* has been much attacked, and *Lilium candidum*, which flourishes untended and unmanured in a thousand cottage gardens, has often been one of the greatest disappointments of the careful grower.

FASHION IN FLOWERS.—On Saturday last, in Covent Garden, we were asked sixpence for a single cut sunflower of the ordinary species. A fortnight before, we had seen an acre of sunflowers in bloom together, near Lynn, in Norfolk. They were grown there for the seed. Supply and demand ought to regulate this question between London and Lynn more satisfactorily than at present. Lilies, it may be added, have been this season about double the price they were before the "aesthetic" movement set in.

THE WATER OUZEL.—Writing on English birds, Mr. Ruskin says of the dabchicks: "The popular tradition that the water-ouzel can walk under the water has been denied by scientific people, but there is no doubt whatever of the fact—see the authentic evidence of it in the delightful little monograph of the bird published by the William Naturalists' Society." The paper thus referred to is by Mr. Charles Duckworth, of Stanwix, who has personally studied this beautiful and interesting little bird in its own haunts.

WASTE LANDS.—A fortnight ago we published an account of waste lands, following therein certain Government returns. A few days afterwards a correspondent wrote to warn us of "the extraordinary and important errors, whereby Scotland appeared to have 15,226,000 acres of waste land, or more than three-fourths of the area of that kingdom; the Channel Islands: to have 105,103 acres of waste land, or more than double their whole area; Wales a waste of 2,230,000 acres out of 4,735,000 acres' area; and England wastes of 9½ millions out of a total of about 33,000,000." Our correspondent kindly added that he would not have written "to correct these exaggerations" were it not for the bad effect they were likely to produce, and the misuse that might be made of them by Socialists and other agitators. Now the fact that figures can be applied to prove almost everything has not hitherto been held a good reason for their non-publication, and whatever "Socialists and other agitators" may do, we must inform our correspondent that the figures are substantially correct in each case. The return for "Channel Islands," which might puzzle others beside our correspondent, includes the Isle of Man in St. George's Channel. The Isle of Man alone has an area of 180,000 acres. In looking at these so-called "wastes" we should remember that the term is a legal one, and does not imply blame or neglect. Vast areas of these wastes, indeed, are Nature's wilds beyond power of cultivation; yet serving health-giving and other purposes not quite without use.

ADVERTISING IN AMERICA certainly carries off the palm for ingenious puffs, and not the least "cute *reclame*" was recently introduced on the stage at Chicago. The well-known melodrama of *The Two Orphans* closes with the words, "She will recover her eyesight by the aid of God," but the observation was altered to "She will recover her sight, thanks to the excellent salve of Dr. X., No. — Street, 25. 6*d.* per small pot, to be had retail and wholesale."

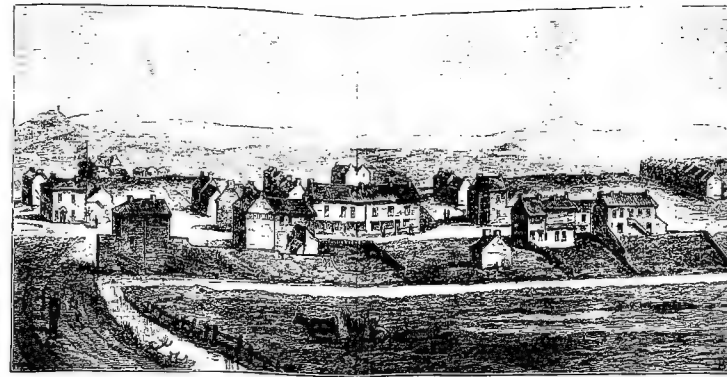




THE LATE MR. JOHN VAUGHAN



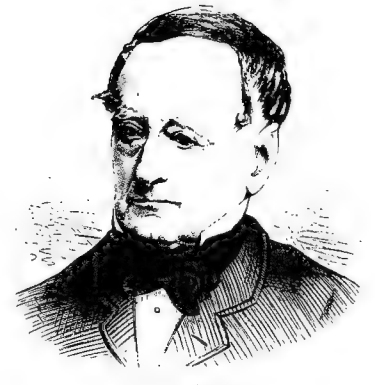
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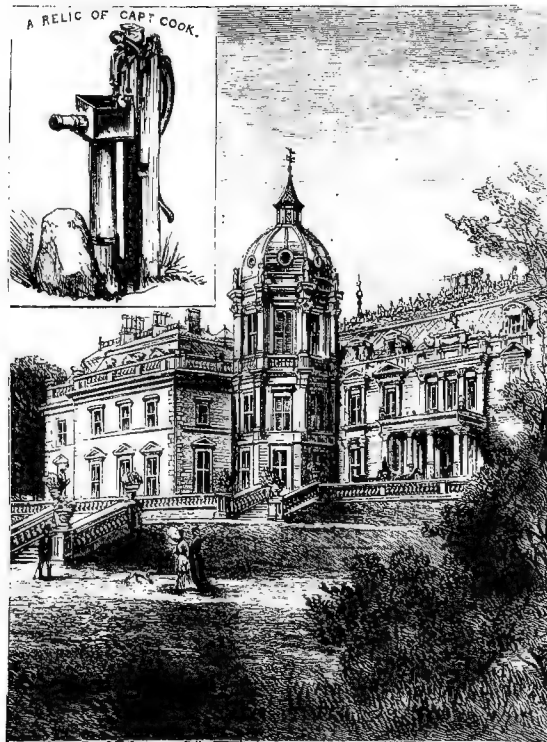
MIDDLESBROUGH IN 1836



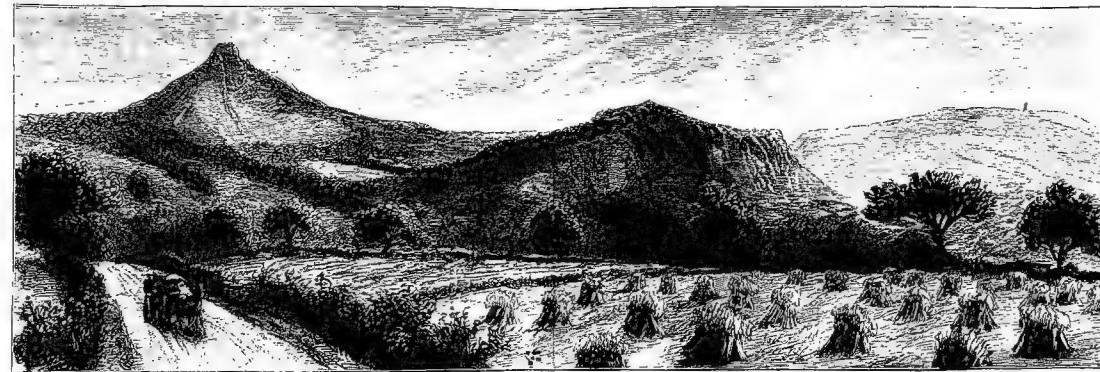
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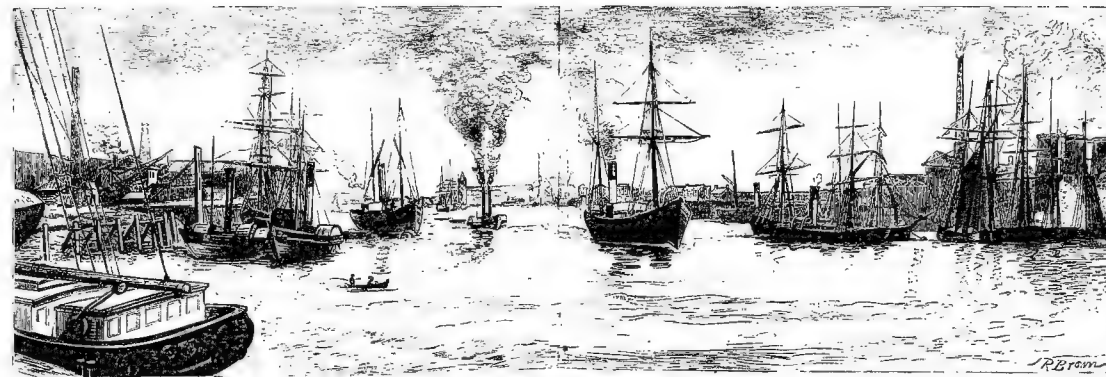
MR. W. FALLOWS



MARTON HALL



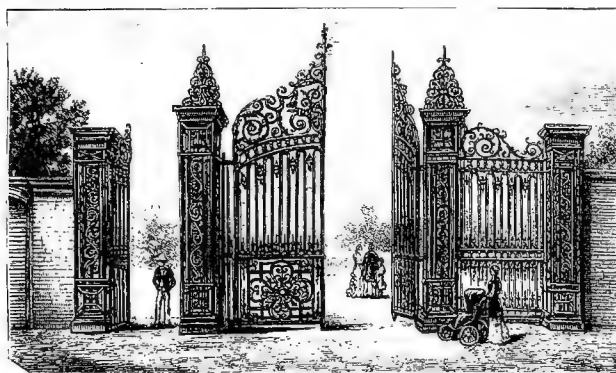
THE CLEVELAND HILLS



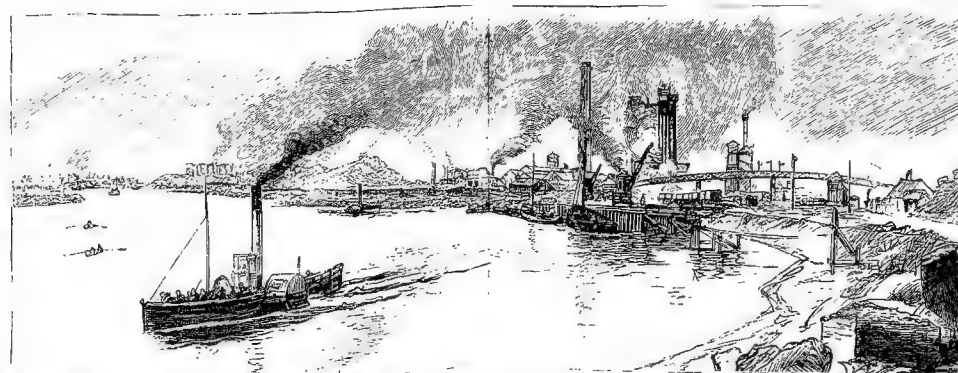
THE PORT OF MIDDLESBROUGH



LINTHORPE ROAD



THE PARK GATES



A BEND OF THE RIVER TEES



RAILWAY STATION

MIDDLESBROUGH ILLUSTRATED





It is pleasant to go round the world with Mr. Chester Glass. Everything is so new to him that the old old sights—the Sultan going to mosque, the Pope interviewed by Americans, the big oranges of Jaffa, the wrestling and the *al fresco* tubbing in Japan—almost become new for us; and everything pleases him so much that some of the pleasure is shared even by the most hackneyed reader. Perhaps it was the victory of Hanlan over Elliott on the Tyne which put him in such thorough good humour that he even praised Talmage and his bugler Arbuckle, and mistook the Brixton and Clapham villas for “a succession of beautiful country houses belonging to the English gentry.” He has a weakness for old stories, some of which—that about our forestalling the French at Perak, for instance—he mars in the telling. He is not always right in detail—the Sikhs are not from the Rajpoot district. His faith is omnivorous—he believes in Lazarus's house at Bethany, and Naaman's at Damascus. But his *naïveté* is amusing; and his illustrations are original; the Dutchman drawn by a pair of dogs is splendid. He has, moreover, something to tell us; St. Fillan's *quignich* (crossier), entrusted by The Bruce to a Dewart, was found by Professor Wilson, of Toronto, in the hands of a Dewart in Lambton County; and the pictures of Lucknow have deceived us; there is no wall at the Residency more than four feet high; and the room where the women sheltered was a villainous cellar. At Virginia City he goes over the Bonanza Mine, and sees Mr. Mackay, one of three Irishmen (Flood and Fair are the others) who began as common miners and are now the richest men in the world. Altogether “The World; Round It and Over It” (Toronto: Rose-Belford Publishing Company) deserves to take far higher rank than the ordinary globe-trotter's volume.

The idea of Miss Tytler's “Footprints: Nature Seen from Its Human Side” (Marshall Japp and Co.) is a good one; but the letterpress is often weak; and though some of the 125 illustrations are good, others are monstrous—Stonehenge, for instance, with a man as big as the biggest of the standing stones,—while others, again, like the Simplon, are merely thrown in to fill up a page. Mountains and moors give occasion for a deal of gossip from Scott and for some North Country legends. “In the Plains and Fields” includes the story of Bosworth, and Culloden, and half-a-dozen more battles, and a good sketch of the Fen country. “On the Sea and by the Shore” takes us from Torbay round to Anstruther, where we are told a Spanish Armada ship, driven in by the storm, was (thanks to the gentle advice of the “minister”) kindly received and sent away in peace. “In Gardens” is full of the folk-lore which gathers round flowers. Here, again, some of the engravings are bad—the lily of the valley lacks the distinctive feature of the plant. Some of the facts, too, are questionable. “The white tall lily of the Annunciation” is not the *fleur de lys*; the French lily is still, as it always was, golden, it is either the iris or the yellow tulip so common in the vineyards. We will not believe that the wild clematis was introduced into England in Queen Elizabeth's reign; and we protest against the Bonapartist violet being called “next to the rose and the lily the most historical flower in Europe.” The book is a patchwork, of which the freshest part is “Among Birds and Pets and Wild Animals.” But even here the Howitts and others have already done much of what Miss Tytler has gone in for.

We know that “the poor will be always with us;” and yet of late so much as been said about the mischief done by indiscriminate almsgiving that in many of us the springs of human kindness have been well-nigh dried up. Hence the value of the Charity Organisation Society, the working of which is set forth in “Charity Organisation Papers” (Longmans). We are glad to learn that provincial Charity Organisations are very generally co-operating with that in London. Without such joint work and something like federation, the task of keeping the worthless mendicant in check must always be very imperfectly carried out. We are glad, too, that the Society encourages loans to able-bodied people out of employ. An index of rules, &c., adds much to the value of these papers. It is a good sign that societies like the “Strangers' Friend” and the “Society for the Relief of Distress” should be represented on the Charity Organisation Committee. The good work which has already been done will be largely increased if other Societies actively share in it. Due prominence is given to the valuable Newport Market Refuge; one rule of which (that limiting to three the children in a family that seek admission) is not, we hope, absolutely hard and fast.

The International Literary Association, which meets this year at Vienna, has for its chief aim to secure an uniform copyright for the whole civilised world. Mr. Jerrold rightly judges that the subject is one of great interest to “laymen,” for whom his “Handbook of English and Foreign Copyright in Literary and Dramatic Works” (Chatto and Windus) is mainly intended. A copyright Bill must be passed before long, though the prospect of speedily settling the Anglo-American Convention is by no means hopeful. Meanwhile this little digest will be of great value to those who are called on to discuss the proposed enactments; for copyright law being wholly artificial and not an outcome of the national character, may be usefully studied in foreign systems. It will surprise some readers to learn that we have a copyright convention with Spain, and that Sweden has its own code on the subject. English and American copyright Mr. Jerrold treats of “as if they were one”; their general likeness is a poor compensation to authors in both countries. Baron Tauchnitz must be pleased that, under the Anglo-German Convention, an English book has to be registered in Germany within three months of its publication. Our conventions, by the way, with several German States are of more than thirty years' standing.

“The Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists” (Sampson Low and Co.), still maintain the reputation of this useful series. Miss Julia Cartwright has brought Mantegna and the Paduan School and Francia and the School of Bologna for the first time before the British public. Of Francia especially we are glad to know as much as possible; for his wonderful *Madonna* in the National Gallery is felt by all who study it to be, perhaps, the highest ideal representation of the subject in the whole range of Art. Francia is not badly represented in England; besides the National Gallery pictures, there is at Hampton Court a *replica* of his Dresden “Baptism of Christ.” Earl Dudley, too, has two Francias, and several more are in the hands of private owners. But of his life, his goldsmith's work (he was steward of the guild), what he owed to Perugino's influence, and, later in life, to his friendship with Raphael, even Art-students in England knew comparatively little. The value of these “Lives” is that they do not treat of each painter by himself, but point out his place and value amongst those who came before and those who followed him. Thus Mantegna's career is fitly introduced by an account of Squarcione, as Francia's is by a sketch of the Bolognese miniaturists, and of Lippo Dalmassio. Mantegna's stiffness, rightly traced to an over-study of the antique, is of a very different kind from the hardness of Albert Dürer. We know more of the great German than we do of these smaller Italians, but not the less are we glad to have Mr. R. Ford Heath's valuable contribution to this series. He gives us very beautiful glimpses of the Dürer household, “with its smooth inner life regulated by industry,

habit, and the fear of God;” and his remarks on Dürer's temperament, on the effect of Lutheranism on a man who had been one of the chief of the Nuremberg Humanists, on the protest made in some of his works against the Anabaptists, are exceedingly suggestive. This is how he explains the wonderful mixture of the sublime and the homely, the real and imaginary, which startles us in Dürer's work: “Humble and faithful in his search after good, he was rewarded by ‘humble and faithful’ in his search after good. The more subtle and revelations which he strove to communicate. The more subtle and diversified his fancies, the more careful he is in giving them expression, lest any fragment should be lost.” We do not think Dürer, any more than Blake, will ever be popular with the million. Archdeacon Allen's attempt to make him better known by publishing, twenty-five years ago, from casts, a shilling edition of “The Little Passion,” was by no means as successful as it deserved to be; and one has only to look at the mystical “Christian Knight,” otherwise called “Knight, Death and the Devil,” to see why complete admiration of its author must always be limited to a few. To fully understand the “Melancholia,” for instance, one must almost be capable of writing such a poem as “The Palace of Art.” We wish Mr. Heath had said something about Dürer's influence on some of the Art of the present day; but what he says of his writings leads up to this. These writings are full of “food for young painters;” and no one, save Michael Angelo, “has spoken more beautifully in reference to the power with which he felt himself endowed.” The illustrations of “Albrecht Dürer” are much better than those in some of the volumes.

The “New Plutarch” affords more varied interest than any other biographical series. The editor, Mr. Walter Besant, has been helped by Mr. James Rice in writing a most readable life of “Sir Richard Whittington” (Marcus Ward). The work is much more than this; it gives a clear sketch of the London Charters, and of London life (especially prentice life) in the fourteenth century. Whittington was a far greater man than even the devoutest believers in his legend take him for, and has a great claim as any of her worthies on the gratitude of the City. Moreover, he was by no means the friendless, penniless lad who wandered up Highgate Hill, and heard in the chiming of the prophecy of his future greatness. He came of a good family at Pauntly in Gloucestershire, a family quite equal in rank to that of his master, Sir John Fitzwarren, the great mercer. Mr. Besant thinks that youths of good birth, who did not care for Law or Church, and to whom the roystering life of service under a great lord was distasteful, used often to become “prentices.” It was not the “prentices (according to him) but the clergy, who were of mean and humble origin. In this, as in his general treatment of the subject, he follows Dr. Lysons. The number of noble families descended from London citizens is therefore the less remarkable, seeing that “most likely their founders were themselves of gentle descent.” In his list of these families, by the way, the Dixies of Market Bosworth ought to have been included; and was not Lord Feversham's ancestor a citizen as well as financier? We are glad that Mr. Besant gives the legend, and that he believes in the cat, which was carved on the Whittingtons' house at Gloucester, and on “the New Gate” by Richard's executors. We cannot give up the cat, even though we are forced to give up the “Turn again, Whittington,” but we must ask why, if the cat story is true, we are bound to disbelieve in the tale of Tell and the apple? Both alike are attributed to at least a dozen different heroes.



“MISSING PROOFS: A PEMBROKESHIRE TALE,” by M. C. Stirling (2 vols.: Blackwood and Sons), cannot lay any claim to the merit of originality. Scarcely one situation or character in the story is without some precedents: few without a great many. But novelty of invention is by no means essential to the merited success of a work of fiction that possesses the far more important qualities of literary, dramatic, and constructive skill. In none of these is “Missing Proofs” deficient, and in many of them it approaches an unusually high level. The characters, though all belonging to the usual type of the people who cluster round missing marriage lines—the criminally weak husband, the exaggeratedly faithful wife, the friends of the latter and the accomplices of the former—have new life, and therefore new interest, given to them. There is no attempt to force a mystery upon the reader—everything is perfectly plain and clear from the beginning, and he is never left in doubt as to the right result of the battle between weakness and meanness on the one side, and honour and virtue on the other. Even the coincidences, of which there are many, are well managed, so as to appear as natural as in real life such chances are. To give new interest and life to old materials is always to some extent a test of a novelist's power, and implies the possession of the dramatic sense which always prefers to exercise itself upon the world's favourite, because oldest and truest, stories. “Missing Proofs,” though not a novel of extraordinary mark, is therefore wholly in the right direction, as well as written wholly on the wholesome side of things. Put in comparison with the mass of current fiction, it calls for higher praise. But it is quite good enough to stand upon its own merits, and, if compared at all, to be judged by the side, not of smaller work, but of greater. On the whole, it is a really excellent if not particularly powerful novel, and is sure to give interest and pleasure into whatever hands—and they ought to be many—it may fall.

The history of “Lady Ottoline”—a novel, by Mrs. Lodge (3 vols., Tinsley Bros.), is rather amusing. The lovely Ottoline, we are told, “might be haughty, passionate, unfeeling, mean, but never vulgar.” Of course her “dark, golden hair, looped so carelessly away from the fair brow, had a grace of its own.” And yet, though she used a silver toast rack, and “exercised a strange power of fascination over the weak-minded butler,” she was “getting weary of the world,” and “seven seasons had passed over that fair head without a coronet being placed on her brow.” How she displayed her entire incapacity for being vulgar, escaped from weariness, and obtained a coronet, Mrs. Lodge tells in appropriate fashion. Twice, at least, she tried to commit murder (which of course cannot be vulgar); then committed bigamy, had a rival drugged and wrongfully confined in a madhouse, and wound up with suicide. If we have omitted any of her crimes, which is very possible, we must apologise to her aristocratic memory. Mrs. Lodge has tried to adapt the popular notions about Lucrezia Borgia to our own times, taking the style of the “Penny Dreadful” as the model; and she has done her work so thoroughly as to delight any reader with the smallest sense of fun. We forgot to mention, as an additional attraction, that, when Lady Ottoline was married, “even Royalty was graciously pleased to present the bride with an Indian shawl, which once might have graced the dusky shoulders of a grand Begum.” This is good, in the way of taste and English, but Mrs. Lodge's French is better still. Her printer may be to blame for turning a *modiste* into a *modisti*. But how about “*mon mère*” for “my mother?” And how “*Ce elle mort*” can possibly mean “Is she dead?” is the greatest mystery in these ascending three volumes of wonderful French, hideous English, murder, bigamy, suicide, and every sort of bad taste and vulgar sensation. Still the volumes are amusing, though not quite in the way that their authoress would desire.

The late Mrs. Buxton obtained some popularity as a novelist by her “Jennie of the Prince's.” We do not think that her posthumous reputation is likely to be increased by the publication of “Sceptre and Ring” (3 vols., Tinsley Bros.). The story is a very

commonplace romance, turning upon the usual unlikely results of a lost letter, and upon the fortunes of a lady who takes to street-singing for a living, and develops into an operatic prima donna. We have read all this before, and it has often been done better. But there are very plain signs throughout of the absence of a revision that might well have made all the difference between a rough sketch and a finished picture. As this revision has unhappily been impossible, it is not right to blame the authoress for the weaknesses of what has obviously not come in a finished form from her pen.



MESSRS. PATERSON AND SON.—A brace of cheerful, tuneful songs is “No, Sir!” and its sequel, “Yes, Sir!” the former written and composed by A. M. Wakefield, and also arranged as a duet by Theo. Marzials—the latter, music by the above composer, words by W. M. Hardinge. Both these songs are suitable for a people's concert or penny reading, as they are lively without being vulgar.—Tom Hood's pretty poem, “A Serenade,” has been set to music by A. M. Wakefield with taste.—Best of the group of songs from the above firm is “Sweet Sally Gray,” a tender little love poem by Robert Anderson, well adapted by an unnamed hand to an old-fashioned tune. The original version in the Cumberland dialect would have an excellent effect sung by a tenor who understood it; but for those who cannot master the pronunciation a modernised version is given.—There is a fair amount of originality in a “Gavotte in A Minor for the Pianoforte,” by S. Borwick.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Longfellow's popular poem, “Star of the Summer Night,” has been often set to music, this time by Sinclair Dunn, who has composed a pretty melody, although evidently haunted by the strains of Wekerlin's favourite serenade; this song is published in G and F (J. W. Wood).—Precisely the same may be said of “The Curfew Bell,” also a popular poem by Longfellow, which Hatton has so completely made his own that Allis Gower was overbold to attempt to reset it (Messrs. Metzler and Co.).—Funny, but somewhat vulgar, only to be sung in the smoking-room or music-hall, is a comic song, entitled “Handel Moses Julius Caesar,” written and composed by G. H. Ryan and W. Gresham (Alphonse Bertini).—Many a promising young composer is spoiled by the injudicious praise of friends; such must have been the case with J. M. Barnard, else he would not have published so feeble a composition as “Ariel,” a so-called *Etude Caprice*, in fact a feeble valse (Messrs. Lyon and Hall), and with G. H. Whitworth, composer of “The Silver Trent Valse,” a weak production (J. Hannam, Gainsborough).—Already popular with the frequenters of the Folly Theatre is “Imprudence,” a brisk and danceable galop, composed by Benjamin Barrow (Messrs. Shepherd and Kilner).—A pleasing and original little polka is “The Cuckoo,” by Ernesto (Messrs. Howard and Co.).—Very opportune in its appearance is “O Give Thanks unto the Lord,” a “full easy anthem for harvest,” words from Holy Writ, music by E. A. Sydenham. This simple composition exactly bears out its title (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.).—The complaint of a forsaken lover, “Farewell, Since All Now is Over,” is a really pathetic poem by F. G., the music by Arthur E. Klitz is sweet and melodious; a welcome addition to this song is an excellently well-written accompaniment for the harmonium or American organ (A. Adams, Birmingham).—The results of country rambles are songs about blacksmiths and other rustic heroes. “Old Hammer and Tongs” is the characteristic title of a cheery song, published in C and B flat, words and music by Walter Spinney; we may look to hear it very often this season, as it may be sung without payment of any fee, in addition to its other recommendations (Messrs. Weekes and Co.).—“La Marche des Pompadours” is a brisk and melodious quickstep for the pianoforte, composed by Frau von Fächer (Messrs. Ewald and Co.).

#### RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

A VOLUME of rather amateurish verse, which yet gives some evidences of genuine poetic feeling, is “The Villa by the Sea: and Other Poems,” by James Hedderwick, LL.D. (Glasgow: James Maclehose). The preface is the weakest part of the little volume, because it conveys an idea that the author thinks a poet has nothing else to do than to cultivate his art. The one true poem in the collection is “Hooted and Hissed,” the story of a clown's trouble under grievous wrong; this is really fine. The sonnets are fairly good, from an amateur's point of view, but show no evidence of great poetic talent; but “The Fancy Ball” is a very clever imitation of Browning's lighter manner. As for the principal piece, it would have been wisely omitted; the rhymes are singular, and the story has nothing to recommend it. “Villa” cannot possibly rhyme with “pillow,” though “chinchilla” may,—only one feels that the last-named assonance was rather the result of necessity.

A very admirable collection of its kind is “English Sonnets by Living Writers,” by Samuel Waddington (George Bell and Sons). Here we have some of the best examples of such poets as Mr. Rossetti, Mrs. Pfeiffer, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, and others; the author has no need to be ashamed of his own two efforts, which close the volume so far as the poetry is concerned. The essays are excellent, and give a very fair notion of the history of the sonnet; Mr. Waddington favours Capel Lofft's notion of its musical origin. An index of first lines would be an improvement to future editions.

A little pamphlet called “Menelaus and Helen, The Dyke, &c.,” by J. W. Young (Brighton: Treacher and Co.), has obviously been printed for private circulation, and calls for no serious criticism; but there is some spirit in “A Song for British Soldiers.”

We have also to note a cheap edition of Mrs. Harriett Stockall's “Poems and Ballads” (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), dedicated by permission to Mr. Longfellow.

Although it meets the eye as prose, the little drama of “The Bag of Gold: a True Tale of Bologna,” by “J. M. L. W.” (Wyman and Sons) seems in places to have been intended by the author for blank verse. In any case, there is not much to recommend the style, but the story of false accusation has some little interest, and the drama might be fitted for private performance. The heroine, Donna Lucrezia, a reduced gentlewoman who keeps a country inn, is accused by two *condottieri* of having stolen their ill-gotten gains, and on her trial is acquitted, through the instrumentality of her daughter's lover, Lorenzo, on a plea compared with which Portia's was a mere quibble; however, Justice is satisfied, though possibly by rather left-handed means.

A WHOLE TOWN HAS BEEN KEPT IN DARKNESS for some weeks, through the disputes of the town authorities and the local gas company. At Chesterfield the gas company raised their prices, and the Corporation accordingly refused to pay, so the former cut off the supply, and the streets have been in a most dangerous condition at night, accidents frequently occurring. Experiments are being made to illuminate the town either by petroleum lamps or by the electric light. Talking of the latter system, Godalming has been trying to light part of the town by electricity, generated by a water wheel, one large Siemens' lamp and several of the small Swan incandescent lights being used. The experiment proved highly successful, and it is proposed to fix turbines, which the Wey will drive at considerable speed, giving power for a number of lights to supply the Charterhouse Schools, Godalming, and possibly Guildford.



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**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S** CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1884

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**FROM SYMES and CO.,** Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla.—January 15, 1880. To J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in imported cases of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES and CO. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

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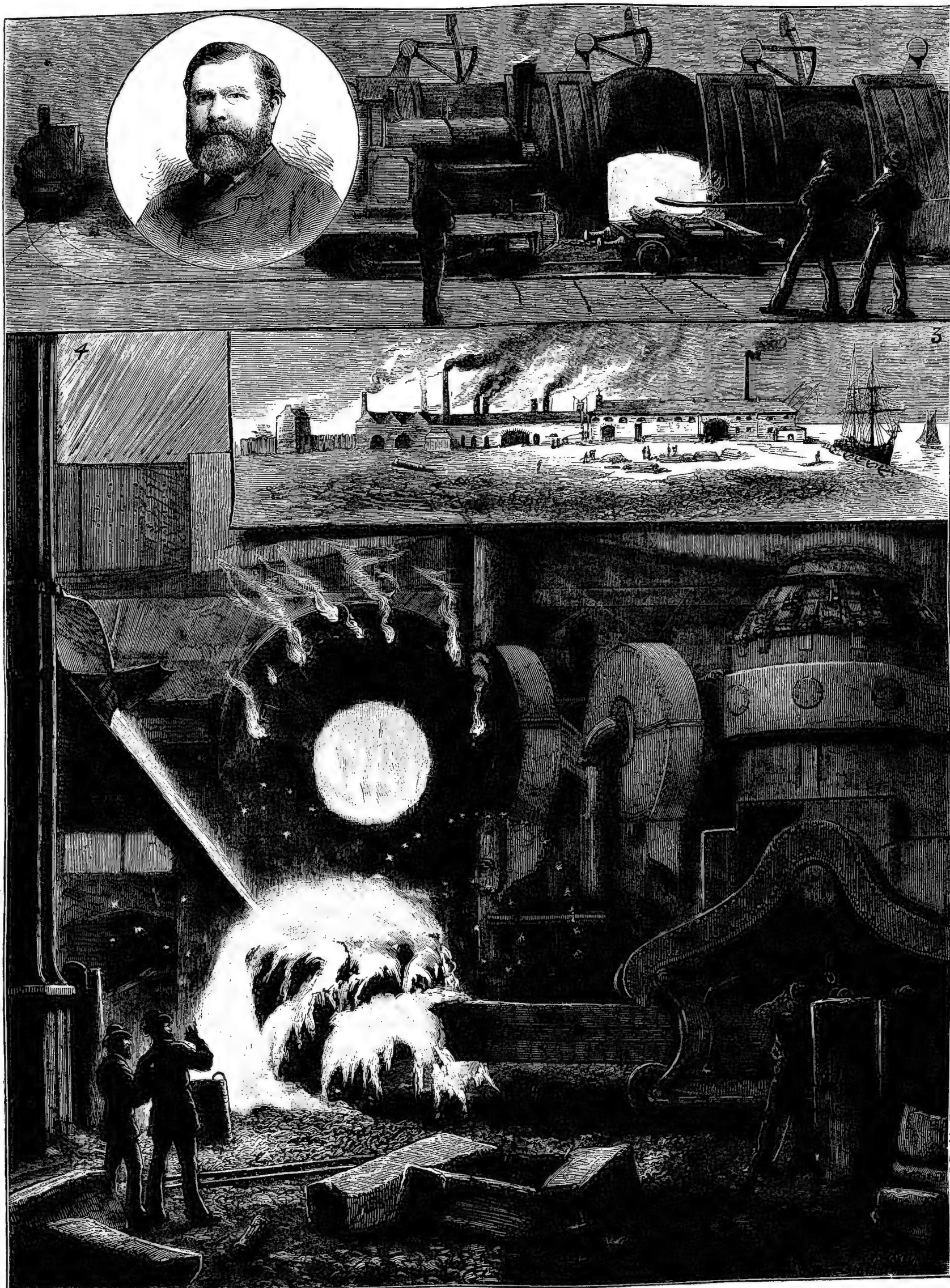
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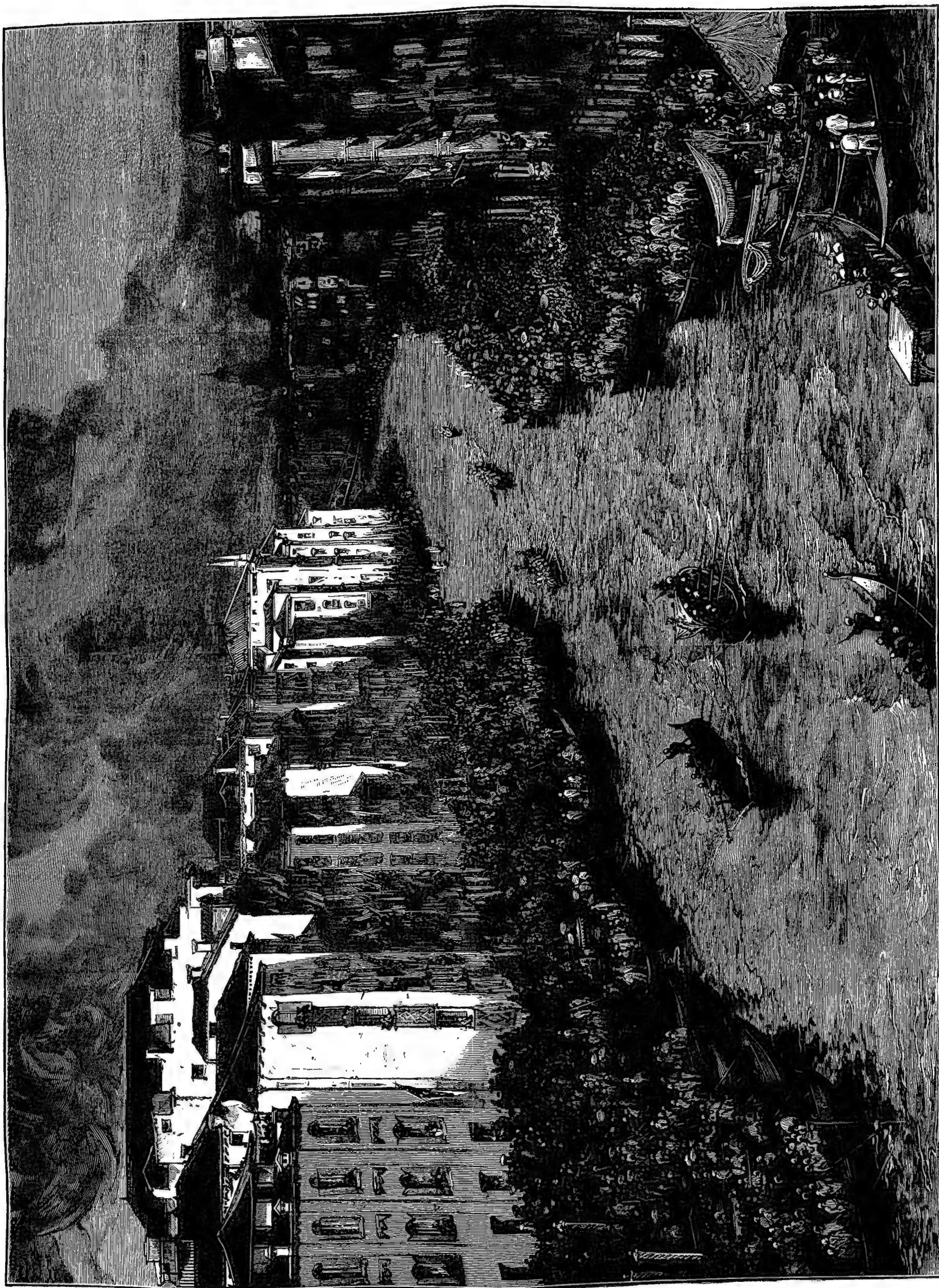




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## EPISODES IN A ROYAL BIOGRAPHY

## Recordationes teneræ.

## I.

I FIRST beheld thee at thy mother's side—  
Fair girl! fair princess—Rose of England's hope!  
When gardens were a Court, with beauties thronged,  
And rival bud and blossom fill'd the eyes  
With rapture of delight, almost to tears.  
Their blended odours breathed of Eden's bowers;  
Their innocence was perfect as Heaven's smile;  
And thou, whose face bore not one meddling thought—  
Clear as a lily's leaf of all "to come"—  
Wert sweet and happy at the Floral Show.

## II.

Next, when the Sons of Art made rich their walls  
With last year's labour, and one morn was set  
Apart for private sight, ere May's gay crowds  
With emulous advance and ardent looks—  
Each thwarting others and himself—confused!  
The light and shade of every gem they sought,—  
There, with thy Duchess-mother, did I note  
The care and guidance of thine early years;  
And how that wise and loving parent felt  
The anxious forecasts of a future "Crown."

## III.

Where Music's choicest strains and rarest skill  
Of voice and instrument enchantment gave  
To circling listeners, brilliant to the eye  
As were those sounds to art-instructed ears—  
Cadence of pearls, or diamond-dazzling notes—  
Sometimes was caught—as sculptors recognise  
The statue by a fragment's loveliness—  
A glimpse of arm symmetrical, and hand  
That strayed awhile beyond the curtain's folds.

## IV.

What varied years have passed?—with me, what press  
Of thought and action—hopes deferred, and work  
Here, and in foreign lands and seas?—but ne'er  
Could I forget our England's Rose of hope,  
Before that opening bud had proved how true  
Had been the root and culture of the flower.

## V.

And the Rose chose a mate—the worthiest one  
For England and its Queen, and for the world  
Through that high influence, noble and sincere;—  
Not taken by the hand as Royal House  
Abuts on Royal House—dominions join,  
Or, by conjunction, mutual benefits  
For one or both may be secured, while leaving  
Love, and admiring honour, thought, speech, tastes,  
With Heaven and all its hopes, for common lives:—  
Not taken so; but chosen by a Queen  
Who also had a woman's perfect heart.

## VI.

White veils, like silvery mists at early morn,  
Through which we see the dreamy pastoral meads—  
Veils, like the falling snow when sunbeams gild  
The flocks that move in silence o'er the hills,  
And all the scene is half within the mind—  
Veils, like high clouds that sometimes hide the heavens,  
And, sometimes, show clear spaces, azure bright,  
Through which the skylark in his ecstasy  
Of summer-song, moves up till lost to view—  
Veils, sacred to our thoughts, as to our eyes,  
Draw we across the happy wedded life  
Of those to whom our Kingdom owes great debts  
For periods past—for many years in store.

## VII.

Dark clouds, alas! must float o'er all on earth,  
And one dark cloud of voiceless mourning night—  
The night of love which long to see no star  
Save one, whose rays to Heaven's re-union point,  
Hath ever brooded o'er that constant heart;  
Hath ever cast bar-shadows o'er that hand,  
Firm friend through life, and faithful to the grave.

## VIII.

But thou hast not a sorrow narrowing close  
To self alone, but in fresh fountain ever  
Ready to mingle with a people's woe;  
Our nation—other nations—foreign wrecks,  
Famine or deluge, earthquake, loss of lives  
By sea and land, and 'neath the embowelled earth;  
Or, when a mighty Continent is shaken  
To its heart's depth by loss of some grand life  
Like his—cut off 'midst sun-irradiate boughs;—  
What wonder then, if a majestic grief  
Of makes thy sceptre vibrate in thy hand,  
And each particular gem to gleam with tears.

## IX.

Traveller! from Eastern despots, or the North,  
Where, in a palace wall'd with three-fold guards,  
Pale as a statue conscious of some hand  
That comes to dash it to its parent rock,  
The Chief of Ninety Millions sits aghast!  
Say, Stranger, can'st thou quite believe thine ears  
When thou art told that England's Queen went forth  
In simple chariot, borne through rustic roads,  
Small hamlet and lone ways, accompanied  
By no grim body-guard, or band disguised,  
With swords or guns? Circuitous the route,  
And solitary; often startling bird  
With last touch finishing the artist-nest,  
Or hark that headlong shot into the hedge.  
This special road, lane, park-drive, hillock, vale—  
The grey steeds duly following one who led—  
Because a brilliant Statesman—late her guest,  
Most trusted minister, and loyal friend,  
Had passed these ways when last he bade farewell  
To Windsor's towers; and left at every turn,  
By tree or coppice, green or plough'd-held, marks  
For tender sentiment to cherish well.

## X.

The Royal Mourner paused. Then by the hand  
Her maiden-daughter led she to the Church—  
Gazed on the vacant seat—and touching space  
Where the memorial widow's painted story  
Will gleam, like power subdued, with solemn rays:

## XI.

Thence, to "God's Acre," o'er the green-sward moved  
The Mourner, followed close by one who bore  
A wreath and cross of white camellias  
In porcelain imperishably wrought,  
Till at the earth-slope leading to the vault  
Arrived, she paused a moment, gazing down—  
And felt the eloquent silence—deep, profound,—  
Made up of many memories, thoughts, and hopes,  
And the inscrutable wonder men call "death."  
Slowly, and without words, descended then  
The Royal Lady, and beside a pile  
Of flowers and wreaths that shrouded all beneath,  
She stood, and inwardly breathed heart-felt prayers,—  
And, some believe, our Lady knelt to God,  
Whose perfect Temple may be garden, grove,  
Ship-cabin, prison, or the narrowest vault.

## XII.

Stranger and Traveller! when returning home  
To lands where despotism holds men's lives  
By suffering millions, less than grains of corn,  
And potentates ignore Humanity,  
With all its countless yet inherent claims—  
Preserve this record, from the truthful hand  
Of one grey-grizzled now with time and toil  
At home, on barbarous lands, or stormy seas,  
With eagle-lidded eye, now lacking light;  
Who in youth's gracious day full oft beheld  
That younger life and girlhood's roseate hour,  
When at her mother's side she softly moved,  
Fair figure for a painter's village maid,  
While England bloom'd with hopes that since became  
The best fruit ever ripen'd on a throne.

RICHARD HENGIST HORNE

**SURVEILLANCE OF SERVANT GIRLS.**—At a recent meeting of the Greenwich Board of Guardians a matter was brought forward for discussion which illustrates the difficulties with which the most amiable and philanthropic social reformers have at times to contend. Under the auspices of the Rev. Brooke Lambert, the Vicar of Greenwich, are the Sutton District Schools, where girls are trained for domestic service, and in order to faithfully carry out the good work taken in hand, as is customary under such circumstances, certain lady visitors connected with the establishment are appointed to keep a friendly eye on the young servants after they are comfortably "placed," writing to them and to their mistress always with a view to ascertaining that matters are progressing favourably between mistress and maid. It appeared, however, that a lady, who had taken one of the Sutton School girls into her service, chose to resent the solicitous inquiries of those who had engaged to keep her for a time under surveillance, and had written complaining of the same to the Guardians. The complaint was that the lady visitor had been to see the girl, and that afterwards she—the visitor—had written to the girl's mistress asking her as to her willingness and ability, her honesty, good or bad temper, and so on. The Chairman of the Board considered it "very annoying" to be required to answer such questions, and several members present agreed with him, and it was ultimately resolved to postpone the matter until the Vicar, who is likewise a Guardian, was present to give an explanation. It should not be difficult for the Greenwich Board of Guardians to foretell what the rev. gentleman's explanation will be. He will probably tell them that though a mistress may not recognise the necessity, or even the usefulness, of a friendly surveillance of poor girls who may have no one else to look after them for a year or so after they have been launched on the world to work for their own maintenance, it cannot possibly do the girl any harm, and may be the means of securing her against the many temptations that beset young and ignorant females who have been trained under discipline more or less strict, and who find themselves at liberty to think and act for themselves. Hundreds of young women beginning life as domestic servants have been led to ruin through having no one to whom they could apply for kindly advice and counsel, and to whom they can make known their doubts and difficulties. It may be that in the case in question the mistress was somewhat impatient, and the lady inquirer slightly over-zealous, but it would be a pity if mistresses as a rule took the same view of the matter, and become "indignant" because those who had generously befriended a girl continued their kindness after she has become a servant by still manifesting an unselfish interest in her welfare.

**"SALVATIONIST" VAGARIES.**—The Salvation Army is earning for itself a notoriety scarcely in accordance with the essential teachings of the Master in whose service they profess such active zeal. "Peace and good will towards all men" and "Let brotherly love prevail" do not seem to be invariably the guiding principles recognised by those enlisted under the standard of "General" Booth. Because a newly-invented religious movement exhibits peculiar or even eccentric features, it is not on that account to be condemned. So long as the services are well-conducted and orderly, and simple Gospel truth is preached with earnestness, it matters little what novel methods are resorted to to obtain the laudable end. But both in country and town there appear to be officers and leaders of the Army in question who are inspired with the idea that Satan may be vanquished and driven from among mankind by a process similar to that adopted by the barbarian inhabitants of certain countries to relieve themselves of the inconvenient visitation of an eclipse of the sun or moon. They congregate in a great crowd, and keep up a banging and rattling with anything that will make a loud noise, at the same time shouting to the fullest capacity of their throats. Judging from the principles enunciated in the *War Cry*, the Salvationists' own organ, to shout is the first essential. And the members are by no means backward in responding. Part of their system is to march through the highways and byways near their meeting-place, and give such deafening utterance to their songs as cannot fail to awaken even those who are fast asleep even in the most secluded part of their abodes. But of late they have improved on this. The band go accompanied by brazen music, or by a performer on a concertina, who dances and gesticulates in front of the street procession in a way that cannot fail to attract the attention of all the mischievous roughs of the neighbourhood. More recently still, another novelty has been introduced. Rank and file of the Army perambulate the crowded thoroughfare, and, in addition to the shouting and singing, youthful recruits go on before, bearing bull's-eye lanterns with coloured glasses, which they wave aloft, keeping time to the tune. This last-mentioned ingenious device for attracting attention has been practised mostly in the southern suburbs, much to the alarm and indignation of omnibus drivers, cabmen, and shopkeepers owning horses and carts. If the soldiers of the Army are interfered with they show fight. As was the case one day last week in Bermondsey, some of the lady officers are zealous unto rashness. It is reported that a man was standing peacefully smoking his pipe, when the female mentioned rushed at him, shouting "That is *your* devil!" snatched the pipe from his lips, severely lacerating his face at the same time. The result was a free fight. The chiefs in command should endeavour to check this belligerent spirit in their subalterns. It cannot be to the advantage of any religious cause to be so constantly associated with police cases arising out of unseemly brawling and head-breaking.



**CONTEMPT OF COURT.**—On Friday, Mr. Justice Kay had before him an application to commit Mr. Whelan, the manager of the Universities Co-operative Association, for intimidation of a witness. An action by a Mr. Rowden against the Association is pending to restrain the alleged sale of goods under cost price, and Mr. Paton, the manager of the chemical department, made an affidavit in favour of the plaintiff. For doing this he was suspended from his duties. The Judge said that it was a very gross case of contempt of Court, and he only refrained from ordering a committal on an undertaking being given that Mr. Paton should be at once reinstated.

**THE KINGSTON MURDER.**—On Thursday last week the remains of police constable Frederick Atkins were buried at Walton-on-Thames. The funeral attracted a large number of spectators, and besides the relatives, the local Fire Brigades, the Orders of Odd Fellows and Foresters, a detachment of the Surrey Constabulary, and about 1,300 of the Metropolitan Police took part in the procession. The coffin was carried by comrades of the deceased, and numerous floral wreaths were deposited upon the bier. At the inquest on Monday the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some unknown person, and the Coroner announced that the Government reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of the assassin had been increased to 300*l.* by a public subscription.

**ANOTHER RAILWAY OUTRAGE** is reported to have occurred on Saturday evening on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, near Huddersfield. A train from Halifax was nearing Hillhouse station, when the guard heard the smashing of glass in one of the cars, and was passing along the footboard to see what was the matter, when the train ran into a siding, and he was caught by an iron pillar and thrown down, some of the carriages passing over his foot. He was picked up insensible and taken to the Infirmary; meanwhile the man who had caused the accident by assaulting another passenger and breaking the windows of the carriage, managed to get clear away, though he is said to be well known, occupying a good social position at Brighouse.

**THE "EPIDEMIC OF PRIZE FIGHTING"** has been made the subject of a circular issued by the Home Secretary to the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, requesting them to pay special attention to cases of breach of the peace.

**"THE BEST WAY TO GET RICH."**—A German named Hasenack is now in custody on a charge of having in his possession an engraved copper-plate intended to be used in printing forged notes of the Imperial German Bank. He appears to have paid several visits to a copper-plate printer named Connor, to whom he suggested that, as trade was bad, the best way to get rich was to make banknotes, saying that a friend of his would take 60,000*l.*, and that he (Connor) should have 20,000*l.* Connor feigned consent to the scheme, and communicated with the police, who, on arresting the prisoner, found upon him letters disclosing the existence of an extensive conspiracy for disposing of the notes all over the Continent.

**AN EXPENSIVE OFFENDER.**—At Chester, the other day, a man was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for drunkenness. The chief constable stated that this was his 110th appearance before the magistrate, and that he and his family had cost the city more than 1,000*l.*

**A REPENTANT BURGLAR.**—The following curious story of repentance and restitution has been published. In May last the house of Mrs. Dudley Baxter, Oakhill, Hampstead, was broken into whilst the family were at church. Mrs. Baxter and her maid being alone in the house. The burglar struck Mrs. Baxter on the head, and presented a loaded revolver at her, and then robbed her of 4*l.* 15*s.*, but did not touch her watch and rings. A few weeks afterwards she met him on the Heath, and he expressed his sorrow for his unprovoked attack on her. A few days ago she received a letter signed "W.," professing to come from this man, stating that he was leading an honest life "out of the old country a long way off," and he enclosed 5*l.* in repayment of the money he had stolen.

**IN A JAPANESE EXHIBITION** paper belting is being successfully used in the Machinery Hall. This belting has been tested, and found to be stronger than that made of ordinary leather.

**THE FRENCH ARMY** is fast losing many of its old familiar features. First the drum, then the trumpet, have gone, and now the cuirass is to disappear. Hereafter the famous Cuirassiers are to be replaced by Carabineers, whom they in their turn supplanted after the Franco-Prussian campaign.

**THE TERM "PORTER-HOUSE STEAK"** is said to have been first used in New York about the year 1814. A Mr. Morrison, the proprietor of a porter-house, found out the virtues of a steak cut from the small end of a sirloin. His butcher used to term this the "Porter-house steak cut," whence its now generally-accepted name.

**MANY OF THE JEWS IN NORTHERN GERMANY**, in order to escape further persecution, propose to migrate to Geneva and form a large industrial colony, according to the *Cologne Gazette*. The persecution of the French Protestants brought Geneva one of her most important branches of trade—the watch and clock industry; will the Jewish refugees prove equally profitable?

**RAT PRESERVES** have lately been established in Barbadoes by some sharp natives, who made an easy livelihood by breeding rats solely for the sake of their tails. The creatures do immense damage among the sugar plantations, so 1*d.* per tail is paid to encourage their destruction, but as recently the tails were brought in enormous numbers, inquiries were made, and the trick was discovered.

**A NOVEL UMBRELLA** has appeared in New York. It is made to fasten to the shoulders, so as to leave the wearer's hands free, and is smaller and of a somewhat different shape from the ordinary kind. The wires used to raise and lower the umbrella come down over the head and rest on the shoulders, while, when not needed, the umbrella hangs down the back, and "occasions no inconvenience"—at least so says the *Albany Sunday Press*. It must, however, be rather tempting to mischievous street boys.

**VERY SIMPLE REMEDIES AGAINST CHOLERA** are practised in Hyderabad. In one of the country districts threatened with the epidemic a Maharajah has sent round a circular letter, warning his people to cook seven kinds of grain and twelve sorts of vegetables separately, to eat certain portions of this food, and to tie up ashes, a charm, and eight stones from a river in a wet rag, and suspend the packet on each door and at the boundary of every village. This ceremony is warranted to check the cholera.

**AN EYELESS LOBSTER**, similar to the specimen found at a great depth some years since by the *Challenger*, has been dredged up in the Mediterranean by an Italian Government vessel on its yearly scientific expedition round the coast, and which this season has explored down to an enormous depth. Living crawfish and various shells have also been found, and the discovery is all the more valuable as Dr. Carpenter had concluded from careful observations that no submarine forms existed in the greater depths of the Mediterranean.



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A Grape from a Thorn. By James Payn. (With an Il-  
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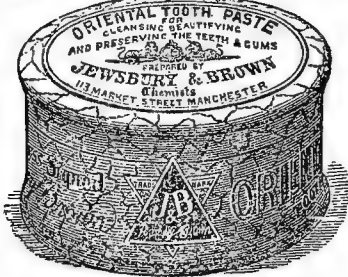
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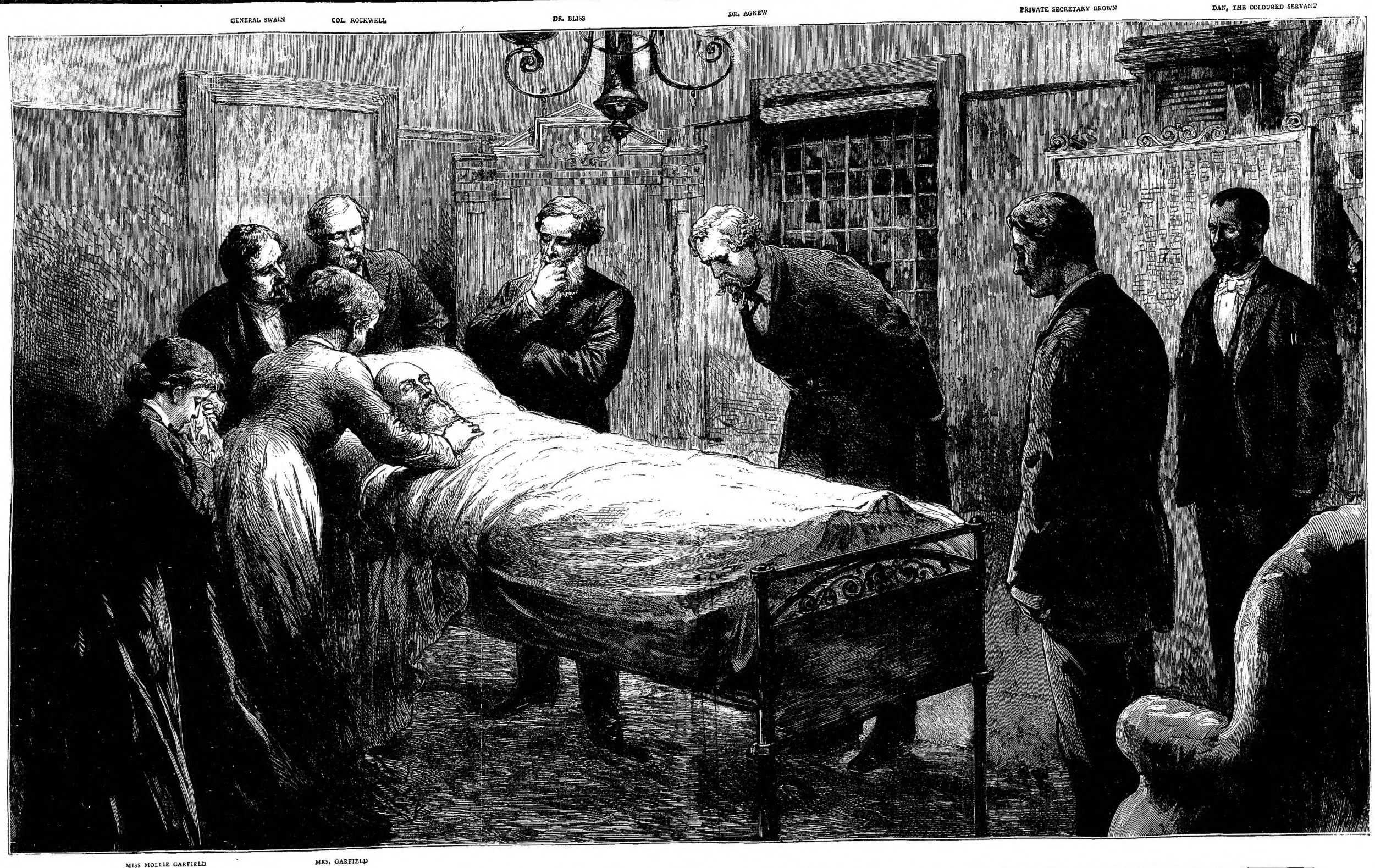
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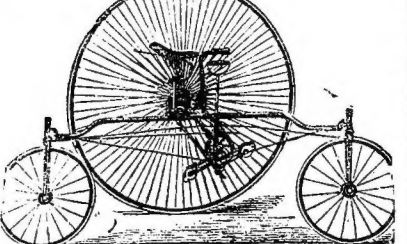


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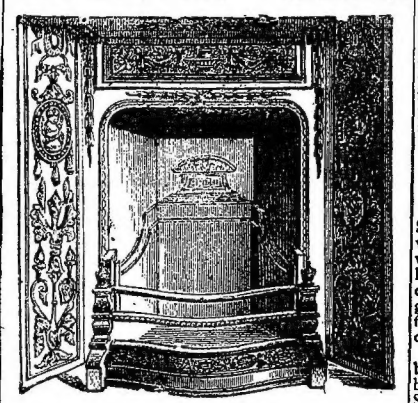
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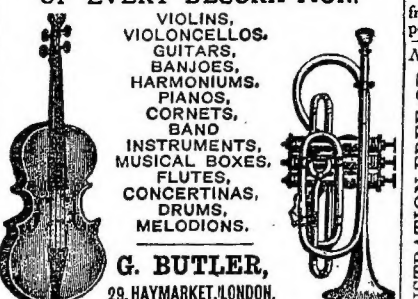
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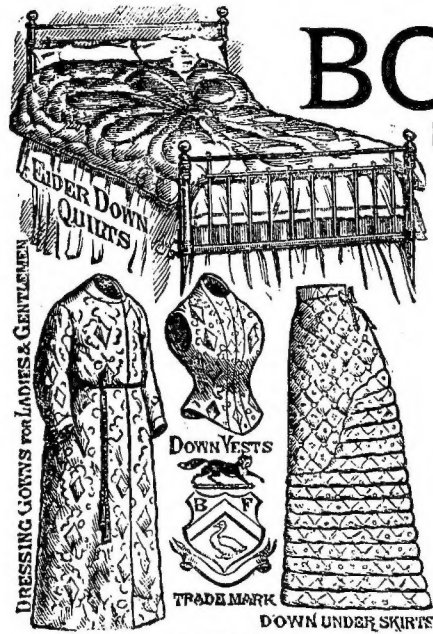
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